

A DISCOVRCE OF *Horsmanshippe.*

Wherein the breeding and ryding of Horses
for seruice, in a breefe manner is more methodically
sette downe then hath been heeretofore. With a more easie
and direct course for the ignorant, to attaine to
the same arte or knowledge.

*Also the manner to chuse, trayne, ryde and dyet, both
Hunting-horses, and Running-horses: With all the secretes
thereto belonging discovered. An arte neuer heeretofore
Written by any Authour.*

Bramo assai, poco spero, nulla chiegio.





AT LONDON,
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his shoppe at the West-doore of Poules.

Anno. Dom. 1593.

50. d. 21




To the Right worshipfull and his
singuler good Father, Ma. Robert Markham,
of Cotham in the County of Nottingham,
Esquire.

 Haue (Syr) in this Treatise of
Horsemanship, gathered together
my liues experience, most humbly
offering the same to your patro-
nage, as a woorke nothing at all
worthie your reviewing, but carrying the name of
Horsmanship which you haue alwaies fauoured, I
rather presume of kinde acceptation. If I haue
erred, none better then your selfe can correct me,
if my worke be perfect, there is no mans aplaus
can better please me; How euer it be, yours it must
be, and I my selfe for euer will be

Your obedient sonne:

Ieruis Markham.

To the Gentlemen Readers.



HE winde (Gentlemen) standing in the mouth of my Caue, hath blowne my loose papers into the world, and canonized mee as foolish in Poules Church-yard, as *Sybilla* was wise in *Cuma*: I haue written of a subject, which many more then most excellent in the same arte haue intreated. If therefore theyr perfecti-
ons shall withdraw your eyes from my labour, imagine it to be but a Parentifis intruding it selfe amongst theyr workes. And when you haue ouer-read it, you shal find it to detract nothing, but as a ready Hand-mayde, endeuour to bring theyr pleasures to effect, and discover that which hetherto hath beene obscured. If therefore I shall find grace in your sights, my thanks shall be, that thys my Treatise, shall teach you howe to preserue your Horses from tiring, which otherwise in the midst of your pleasures, woulde gyue ouer shamefully.

F. M.



CHAP. I.

Of breeding of Horses.



It is but ignorance and selfe will (the vnwedded Parents of that vgly monster error) which hath blinded our English Heroes, from regarding in these latter times, that most excellent & prayse woorthy gyft, the breeding, rearing, and training tpye of Horses, which in all ages hath bene most commendable: because of all things most commodious, and of beastes in nature to man the neerest.

The dead cynders of which famous quality, if my young experience (yet in the Spiderwifes armes, scarce readie for his first swathing cloutes) may revine againe, in the private mindes of those that shall viewe my labour, I shall holde my paine an eternall pleasure, and my selfe fully satisfied. And first as touching the breeding of Horses, there is two things chiefly to be regarded, first the situation of the ground, next the fertillnes of the soyle whereon they should be bred. The ground most excellent for this purpose, ought to be on the knole or height of a hill, bearing of such quantitie, as may suffice to beare the number of your rare Mares and fillies: yet not all one entire Close, but deuided by strong fencing into thre: neyther is it of necessity that they lye all on one knole, if they lye on diuers it shall not be hurtfull. The first for your Mares to soale in & nurse the foales being

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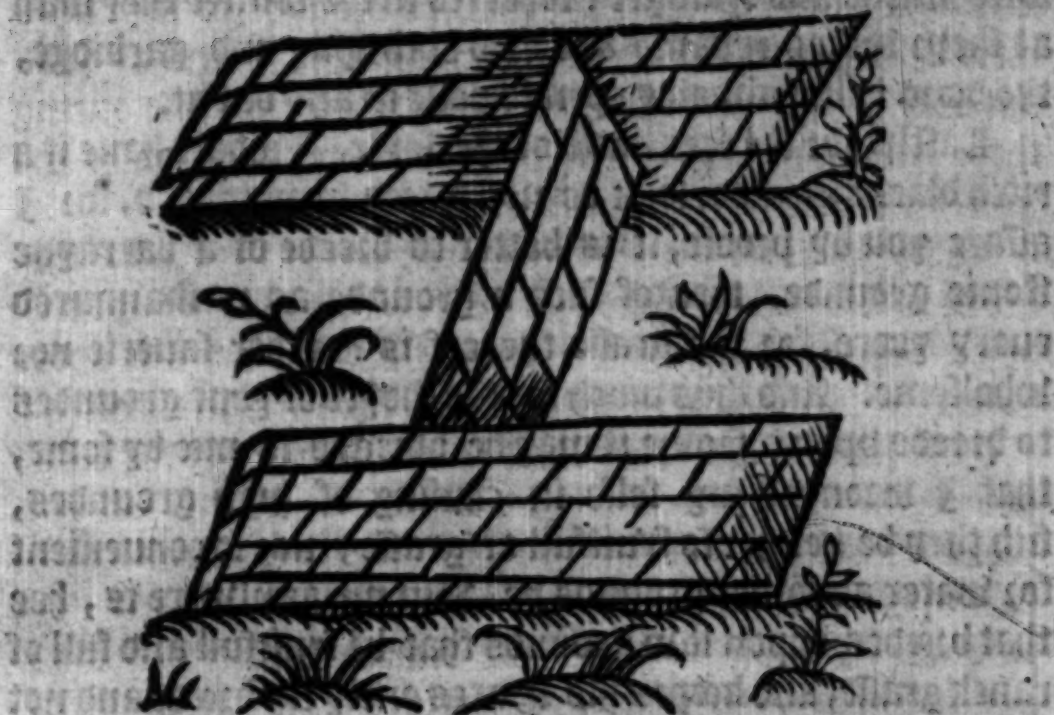
being salne. The second for the wintering of your Mares and Foales. The third for your Colts beeing weaned and drawne from theyr Dammes. For the first, I would haue it a ley ground, with high rydges and deepe furrowes, and if it may be, full of great Mole-hills: that your Foales by scoping & galloping thereon, shall be brought to such nimblenesse, strength, and true footmanship, that they shall not only haue a most excellent braue trotte, but also during theyr lyues, (not being strayned too young) they shalbe free from that foule vice of stumbling.

This ground I wish should lye open of the East, that the morning Sunne may rise thereon, which doth not onely reuiue and bring a lust to your Foales, but also addes such a strength to theyr backes, and such a firme knitting of theyr ioynts, that they shall be moze ready for the Rider at thre yeeres old, then others (bredde contrarily) at five. For the watring place in this Close, I would haue it some Pond, which is fedde eyther by some fresh spring, or some running Riuer, so as your fence stande betweene the Riuer and your Mares: my reason is, because it is the nature and property of Mares, to couet to foale eyther in the water, or as nere as they can possibly gette.

For shelter in this place, I would haue none moze then the ordinary fencing which compasseth the ground, for to haue other were but needlesse, because by experience I haue found it, that those Foales which haue salne in March, and haue bene most weather-beaten, haue proued alwaies the largest & stoutest in the Ryders handling. And thus much for that part of ground where I wold haue Mares to foale in. Now for the second, where I would haue your Mares and Foales wintered, I would haue the situation of it in all things like the first, onely the watring place there, I would haue some fresh Riuer if it might be conueniently, as well for the purenes & soundnes of the water, as also for saving the anoyance of Ice, which is perillous for the legs & ioynts of young Foales. For your shelter in that place, I would haue

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haue it thus made, in the highest part of the close, I woulde haue you make a walk of stone in length 24. fote, in height 4. fote, and at eyther ende with a crosse-wall 14. fote in length of little height, with y^e other according to this figure.



This beeing made, the two ends standing North and South, that the open sides may lye of the East and West, I woulde haue made within, Racks of such height, that your foales may with ease reach them, and vnder them Haungers, to throw now and then into, Chaffe, Corne, or garbidge, which no doubt will bring your foales to beare most gallant fore-heads, sith it onely raiseth vp a good crest, and also make them puissant and harde Horses for seruice.

On the toppe of this house or shelter, I woulde haue layd ouer, layer of wood in manner of a houell, that thereon may be be stackt your Hay and winters prouision, eyther light Corne or wilde Dates in the straw, which is the onely thing that ever I haue found by practise or reading, as a chiefe nutriment for foales.

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for your third Close, for your weanings, I would have it if possible likewise ascending, having some rounde, River, or fresh Water for watering: if there be shelter of Trees or bushes, it much availeth, nevertheless, at some end of it, where I have eyther a close houell or house built with Rache and Dancer: whereto in the winter they may at theyr willes repayre and find both Hay and garbidge, the dore being alwaies open to passe in and out at.

Lastly, for the fertillnesse of the soyle, I would have it a rich blacke mould, so it be not forced by manure, for I assure you by prooffe, it is better to breede of a barrayne stonie ground, then of such a ground as is manured every yeere, for the grasse thereof is neyther sauerie nor wholsome. And thus much for the choyce of your groundes to breede vpon. Nowe it may be objected to me by some, that I wronged my selfe in chusing of high groundes, sith they be neither so fruitfull of grasse, nor so conuentent for water as lower groundes be. But my answer is, hee that breeds vpon low groundes that be fruitfull and full of rank grasse, and keepes his Mares onely for breede and not for worke, shall find by prooffe, (as I have done) that in the winter season when they shall come to stodding, the most of his rare Mares, especially those which goe ouer, shall be fard to die of the rotte, which will as soone infect Horses and Mares as Sheepe, if they be not wrought: where contrary, vpon high hard groundes, they shall be free from that infection.

Againe, Colts bredde in low groundes, will alwaies bee weake pasternd and fatte chauld, the one through hys wet treading and vncertaine foote-hold, the other through hys grosse fode in Summer, and the abundance of lower fogge in Winter: where the fresh ayre which is alwaies pure on the height of hills, will adde such life and spirite to your Coltes, that with their leaping and wilful running, they will waste those thicke congealed humours, which in lowe groundes turne alwaies to the strangulation of Glanders.

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When you haue therefore your groundes seuered and used as I haue before written, it then resteth that you stock it with Hares, which for their stayne, colour and comelie shape, will be profitable to breede upon. They staynes, by which I meane they kindes or generations, I woulde haue from a plaine English breede of the Dam side, they Siers being either Neapolitan Coursers, Spanish Jeners, Turkes, or Barbaries: the nature and propertie of all which Horses, Gifson hath writ effectually.

For the colours of your Hares, I woulde haue them eyther broune duple bayes, saye duple grays, or bryght whyte lyards: for they shapes thus, of stature tall, but not monstrous, a fierie eye, a small heade, a little eare, a firme mane, a strong thinne crest, a long necke, a bigge square brest, a broade backe, a flatte legge, a straight foote, and a hollow hoofe: to which when you haue attained, it shall then rest that you chuse a Stallion to watch the beauty and goodnes of your Hares: in choyle of which, if I differ from other Writers, make it no wonder, but pardon me as well to write mine experience as they they iudgements: sith I haue made proofe, and seene profe of all those Stallions they write of, yet finde them nothing so fitte as another Horse, which in our English Authoys is obscured.

Maister Blandauill, in his third Chapter where he compareth rares together, aduiseh him that shoulde breede a strong Horse for service, to chuse for Stallion, eyther a Neapolitan Courser, a High Almaine, a Hungarian, a Flaunders, or a Friesland: for the first being a Courser, I allow him as a most singular Horse to breed on, for the seconde the Almaine, I disalow him as unfit, for hee is grossly made of nature, slothful, vnnimble, cowardly, and so intollerable a burthen to himselfe, that hee is more ready in a charge to stand still then trotte. For the Hungarian, I like hym not for a Stallion hee hath so many badde shapes, as a great head, a narrow nostrill, a small pasterne, a ful hoofe, an emptie belly, a pyne buttocke and a long lankie bodie.

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For the Flaunders and Friesland, they be of al y worst, they be thicke, chub-headed, hollow eyed, long backt, flatte buttockt, weake ioynted, especially in the pasterns, alwaies ready to tyre in a miles ryding: and so rough hay2d about the fetlockes, that to mend they2 other deformities, in spite of the best keepers, they will neuer be without the paynes and scratches.

Also, Maister Blandauill adviseth hym that will bzeede Amblers, to chuse for Stallion a Jenet of Spaine, or an Irish Hobbie: and for him that will bzeede Runners, a Barbarie or a Turke. Of these I well allow, for they bee good, albeit the Jenet is not so fitte for that purpose: for though he be of high pride and comely shape, yet be they2 paces weake and vncertaine, especially they2 ambles, in which they alwaies waue to and fro, carrying their bodies vncertainly.

Nowe to come to the true Stallion, who for hys bzaue trotte, and pure vertue of valure in the fielde, is a staine to all other Horses: whose comely and easie amble, may be an eternall instruction to all Aldermens Hackneyes, howe to rocke they2 Maisters into a sound sleepe, whose wonderfull speede both in short and long courses, may make our English Pickers, hold their best runners but Baffles, who by nature hath all things perfect, nothing defectiue: him I hold a fitte Stallion to bzeede on, and a fitte beast for hys Maister to hazard his life on, and thys is onely the Courser of Arabia. A Courser I tearme him, because once happening on an olde writing of a Buncks, written in parchment, about the meeting of Achilles and Hector, writ that Achilles rode on an Arabian Courser.

This Horse of Arabia, is of a reasonable stature, neyther too hie nor too lowe, but byright and cleane fashioned, hys head is small, leane and slender, hys nostrill (if he be angred) wonderfull wide, hys eyes like fire, readie to leape out of hys heade, hys eares sharpe, small, and some what long, hys chaule thinne and wide, his thropell large, hys
necke

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necke long, hys crest high, thynne and firme, his back short, hys chyne a handfull broade and moze, hys buttocke long, vpright and cleane, the sterne of hys tayle, welnie so small as a mans finger, but in strength beyond any other Horse, the hayze thereon so thynne as is possible: hys legges are small and cleane, hauing no hayze on his fetlocke, his body slender and rounde: in breefe, his cote in generall is so fine, that it is not possible almost in any parte of him but his mane and tayle, to catch holde to pull of one hayze. The collour of that Arabian which I haue sene, and which is euen now vnder mine hands, is a most delicate bay, whom if you vewe in the Sunne, you will iudge him eyther like changeable Satine or cloth of Gold.

Thys Arabian is of nature milde and gentle to hys Ryder and keeper, but to strangers most cruell: they will bite like Mastifes, if you offer to strike them, they will runne open mouthed at you like a dogge, and the moze you strike, the moze they will bite, they scare nothing, the night and day is with them all one: and as those Gentlemen report that haue trauailed in those Countreys, they ordinarily lyue till fifty and threescore yeres.

Thys Horse for a Stallion is peerelesse, for hee hath in him the puritie and vertue of all other Horses. They bee so excellent for trauaile, that thys Arabian (of which I haue the ryding) beeing traauild from a parte of Arabia called Angelica to Constantinople, and from thence to the higher most partes of Germanie by lande, and so by Sea to Englande, yet was hee so couragious and lyuely, (hauing no fleshe on his backe) that by no meanes hee coulde bee ruled.

Hauing gotten your selfe a Stallion of thys Countrey, being young and lustie, which commonlie are the best, or for want of such, (because they bee rare,) one of those which I haue before mencioned, I woulde wishe you thus to breede, in the Moneth of March or Aprill, or from midde March till midde May following: for before and after those times,

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tymes I doe not allowe the couering of Mares. The Mone hauing newly changed, and finding your Mare ready for the Horse, which you shall know by her running to and fro, and by her pride, or els by prouing her with some badde stond Jade, I would haue you bring her in an enening into some emptie Barne or wast house, and then your Horse, hauing bene in the soile a weeke at least, put him to her, and let hym abide with her all night, and in the morning when the Sunne is vp take him from her, and feede him well eyther with Bread or Dates, and at night put him to her againe in like manner, and thus doe for three or foure dayes together, provided alwaies that you keepe your Mare during that time from any meate, vnlesse it be a handfull or two of new mowne grasse once a day, but in any case no water at all: and in this order would I haue you one after one, (so there be between euery one three dayes at the least) couer all your Mares, and you shall finde no way more easie, surer, nor safer.

It may seme in me a poynt of no lesse absurdity then arrogancie, to sette downe this peremptory resolution, of couering of Mares, when Xenophon, Vegetius, Grlon, and all our English writers, haue concluded and set downe precepts for the couering of Mares to be abroade, and that the Stallion should run with them in open places, to which opinion I am cleane opposite. If therefore my reasons and practise shall be found in equall ballance with theyr former iudgements, I doubt not but the censures of the wiser, will allowe me, though the ignorant carpe at my wrtyngs.

My first reason therfore is, that that Horse which can be kept within the bounds of a Dale, Meale, or quicke-sette hedge, hauing a fayre prospect & liberty to looke ouer them, him I say is not worthy to be bred of, for it doth not shewe that he is of a gentle or good disposition, but of a fearefull, dull, heauy and weake nature: neither can hee be a true Arabian, Neapolitan, nor of any good strayne, for no Horse of good courage (much more they) will be kept but within
some

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Some walles, ouer which they can by no meanes looke, and enery one that will endeuour himselfe to bꝛeede a good horse, cannot haue a wald ground, but were it so that enery one had a wald ground, yet shall you finde many inconueniencies. First, (for I haue noted it) many yeeres if your Mare be in lust or pride, you shall be in venture to haue neuer a Colt-foale, for your Horse being hote and at liberty, in two or thre of the first dayes hee will so disorderly spende himselfe, both on the Mare and for want of foode, (for a Stallion will neuer eate much amongst Mares) that beeing weake & the Mare in pride, they will be so much too strong for him in conception, that you shall breed only fillies.

Againe, running amongst your Mares, some will bee ready, some vnready, in so much that the Horse being cotragious, hee will couer the ready Mare so oft, that those which shall be readie to be serued after, shall eyther not hold at all, or els bring forth weake and vncomly foales. Also it is the nature and propertie of the Arabians and Peapolitans, to be so extreame furious & hote of the Mares, that if they be at theyr owne liberties, they will neuer leaue couering till they haue kild themselves, and then in tyme of service shall the want of such a Horse be found: as I coulde shew a number of instances were it not needlesse. To reue, by which annoyance and losse, and to be sure of as good or rather better Coltes, I wish you onely to vse the way before described.

Your Mares being thus couered, I woulde haue you take a dilligent regard, that in the Monethes of September and October, they may by no meanes be chased nor stirred, for then are their foales principally in knitting, in so much that any small straine will make them shut and cast theyr foales, which is very dangerous. Also haue regard that in those Monethes no stord Jades may come at your Mares, for they will by nature couet the Horse, but if they take him, they will presently cast theyr foales: and thus much touching the couering of your Mares.

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It shal now therfore be expedient to treate some what touching the bringing up of your foales and weaning the. After your Mares haue foaled, I wold haue you let them run in some fresh pasture, that thereby they may haue stoe of milk, to keepe your foales in lust and pride, and in no case to take your foales from them for the space of a yere, but let them continually run with their Dams, vnlesse it be some baggage foale that is not worth any thing, for the weaning of them as some doe at Martilmas or Christmas, is such a weakening and plucking back of their strength & groweth, that they hardly recouer it in two yeres after, as I haue found often by p[ro]ofe. Besides, the weaning of them so early, and forcing them to liue eyther of Hay or grasse, which at that time is but vnseasony fogge, fillles them so full of cold humors through their raw digestion, that they cannot but be incident both to the strangle, the worms, and great inflammations in their heads, wherof they commonly die, vnlesse they haue present remedy: for if they haue but grasse to fede on whē the daies and nights are sharpe & stormy, they being weake and tender, will rather pine then grasse, in so much that for want of fode they fall away, and so being in poverty, are subiect to every disease.

But some wil say, when the weather is sharp they may be sothered with Hay. I answer, that they: teeth (being tender) wil be so set on edge, that they can by no meanes endure to eate hay, especially so much as shal suffice nature: but were it so as they were able, yet is it so dry a fode of it selfe, that it yeldes but small nutriment to a foale of halfe a yere olde. Where, to the contrary, going with their Dams, & hauing such shelter made as aforesaid, their fode wil be so wholsom, being for the most part milke, as neither the colones of the grasse, nor deines of the hay, of both which they will sometimes fede, shal be any annoyance to them, but rather serue as phisick helps to keep the sound, and withall, you shal haue this commodity, the sucking of your foales so long, will keep your Mares so bare and lene of flesh, that when time of yere comes,

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comes, they will be so fitte and apt to receiue the Stallion, as you can any waies deuise or wish, whereas if their foales be drawne from them, and they themselves haue libertie to feede without eyther franel or working, they will grow so grosse, that by reason of theyr extreame fatnes, the Patrie or place of conception will be so straitned, that they will eyther not at all holde to the Horse, or holding, bring forth but small foales. And thus much haue I thought good to write, as touching your grounds to breede on, the choyle of your Mares and Stallion, the ordering of them both, and the bringing vp of your young foales. For other thinges which I haue omitted, as touching the speciall markes of Horses, theyr complexion and colours, theyr sundry kinds, their natures & dispositions, I refer you to Grison or Blandauill, who of those thinges haue writ sufficiently.

It resteth therefore that I speake as touching the weaning of your foales, which I woulde wishe in this order. Your foales hauing run with your Mares the space of a yeere, or within a Moneth, in somuch that they are readie to foale againe, I would wish you to draw them from their Dams, and lock them in some close house for a night: then in the morning to take them, and to giue each of them two or thre slippes of Sauen, and so to let them rest two or thre houres after: this Sauen is a most soueraigne Medicine for the wormes, which will be most abundant in young foales, insomuch that if they haue not present remedie vpon the first drawing from their Dammes, they will many times suddainly drop away and die.

Having thus doone, I would haue you to put them in the Close for y purpose befoze prescribed, where they may runne untill they shall be found fit for the saddle, provided alwaies, that they bee neither within the sight or hearing of theyr Dammes for a weeke and more, nor that your silly foales be suffered to runne with your Coltes, but be kept in seuerall.

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CHAP. 2.

The arte of ryding.

How young Colts should be handled, tamed, rydden, and made perfect both for seruice and pleasure.



When your Coltes haue attained the age of thre yeres olde and the vantage, which is betwixt Aprill or May, till Martilmas or Christmas, it were good you dyne them vpp into some close house, where hauing good strength of men, you may haulter them, which I would wish to be done with all the gentlenes and quiet meanes that may be. When your Colt is once haultered, then offer to leade him forth into some Courte or Close, where when he comes, there is no doubt but (not hauing bene in hande before) hee will be unruly, and offer both to runne away and plunge: which when he couets to do, suffer him even as far as your chase haulter will giue him leaue, and then with a good strength even in his running or leaping, giue him such a twitch backe, that you make his necke ready to cracke againe: or els plucke him vpon his buttocks, and faile not but as oft as he strines to breake away, so oft do you pluck him backe with these suddaine straynes and twitches, the commoditie whereof is this.

If he be a Horse of a thicke, short and strong fore-hand, and withall of wilfull and haughty courage, this straying and ouer-maistering him in the haulter, will make him so plyant of his necke and so tender of his head, that (fearing the like correction) he will neyther offer to breake from his keeper when he shall leade him, nor indanger his ryder, with that villainous quality of running away. Moreover, this manner of conquering him with the haulter, wil bring him to such a sensible feeling of correction, that when hee shall

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shall come to weare Husrole, Chaine o2 Canezan, al which be many degrees beyond the halter in crueltie and terroz, bys Ryder shall finde him so obedient to his hande, that hee shall place his head where he list, and in one weekes trayning, rule the Colt how he list.

But if he be a sullen Jade that wil neither run no2 leape, but onely hang backe, then let some standers by with long poles o2 goades beate him and prick him, till you make him leade vppe and downe gently, not forgetting but to make much and cherrish him, when you shall finde him obedient and plyant to your will. This done, let him be sette vp in the stable, and pull off his chafe halter for feare of galling his head too much, and put on a flatte collar of double Leather. Let his keeper be alwaies trifling and doing somewhat about him, eyther rubbing o2 clawing him in one place o2 other where he shall find him most ticklish o2 daintie: still giuing him kinde words, as ho boy, ho boy, o2 holla lone, so my nagge, and such like tearmes, till he haue won him to his will that hee will suffer him to dresse him: take vppe his legges and picke him in euery place: prouided alwaies, (and let both his Rider and keeper hold it as an especiall rule of good horsemanship,) neuer to do any thing about a Colte, eyther suddainly, hastily, o2 rudely: but come to him softly, do euery thing about him leysurely, and be carefull not to fright him with so much as an euill worde: for whe vnskillfull Horsmen wil come to their Horses with suddaine motions, and violent furies, that makes Horses learne to strike, to byte, to starte at the saddle, to refuse the bridle, and to finde boggards at mens faces. Therefore let all things be done with lenitie and discretion, and yet not so voyde of correction, but that if hee be a stubberne Jade, which through will & churlishnes will withstande bys Ryder, you may with a sharp rodde correct him: making him as well vnderstand when hee offendeth, as when hee pleaseth.

When your Colt is thus in the stable made gentile, that

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hee will be curried, rubb, pickt, cold, clothed, scopt, shodde, and ledde vp and downe, eyther to the water or from the water, all which a painfull man will easily perfozme in one Moneth, then would I haue a saddle brought to him, in the gentlest manner that may be. First let him smell to it, then let it rubbe his shoulder, then his side, then his buttocke, and so by degrees set it on his backe, not failing to set it on and take it off many times ere you let it rest: alwaies cherishing him.

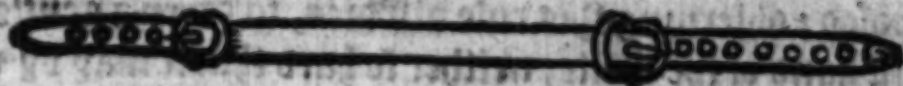
When it is so seated on his backe, then let one on the further side of the Horse deliuer you the girthes, and gyde it on first so slacke as he may scarce feele them, then by little and little, draw them straiter and straiter, till you feele the saddle so firme that it cannot stirre: then with your hande clappe vpon the saddle, at which if he startle, with saye words encourage him, and clappe harder, not desisting, but one while clapping, another while shaking the saddle, tyll you finde in the Colte a carelesse regard of the noyse, & that he wil neither shrink nor stirre for any thing you do about him. Then take a Trench or watring Snaffle, but the Trench I rather preferre, and annoynt it with Honny and Salte, then put it in the Coltes mouth, casting the raynes thereof ouer the Saddle pomell: yet in any case not so strait as eyther it may draw in the Colts heade, or force hym to striue against it, but let it lye in his mouth, that hee may worke and play vpon it at his pleasure.

In this sort let him be trind every day for the space of a weeke, and so walkt abroade in his keepers hand, that hee may be acquainted with the Saddle, with the bridle, styrops, and other implements about him: which being done effectually, his Ryder may with more suretie and boldnesse venture to backe him, which I would wish and haue followed in this order. Let him be sadled as I haue before sette downe, but with great care, so that the saddle may neyther slyppe side, waies, forwarde, or backward, but stand firme in his place.

Then

and trayning vp of Horses.

Then take a Busrole of wye,
then yron and put it on his heade,
so as it may lye iust vpon the
strength of his nose, neyther so
lowe as it may crushe the tender
grissell of hys nostrrels, nor so hye,
that it may by the correction, bee
afterwardes any blemish to the
Horses face, then take, a martin-
gale of strong leather, three fin-
gers bryade, made in this forme following.



Let the one end thereof be buckled to the girthes be-
tweene the Horses legges, the other ende to the leather of
the Busrole, but yet so slacke, that the Horse may haue no
more but a feeling of the Busrole whē he shall iert o; throw
his heade aloft, then put on his Trench, and let his Keeper
walke him faire and softly sooth to some new plowed peece
of ground: where after you haue pausd a space & cherrisht
the Colte, make offer to put your fote into the stirrop, at
which if he find fault and refuse to abide, then chase hym a-
while about his Keeper on that new plowed ground, and
then cherish him and come to him againe and offer the like,
which if he refuse then, chase him againe, and leaue him not
till such time as he stand quietly, and suffer you to put your
fote in the stirrop.

Then woulde I haue you beare and lift halfe a dozen
times, still making proffers, but not getting vp: all which
if he abide, cherish him exceedingly, and then raising your
selfe, gette halfe way vp, which if hee suffer, then the next
time

Of the breeding, ryding,

time gette gently into the Saddle, and seate your selfe quietly without mouing or stirring. Place your body vpright, your eyes betwene his eares, your legs straight out without spurres, and your rodde vpright by your shoulder, leass if you should hold it low befoze his eyes, it might bzeede in him some affright or amazement, which were a grosse error in a Horses first backing.

Being thus mounted & well placed, let his Keeper offer to leade him forward gently, which if hee doe quietly, (as there is no doubt but he will) then let the Keeper lay off his hand, and let his Rider mildly put him forward, not conueyting to haue him keepe any one way or forrowe, but suffering the Colte to goe as himselfe shall best like, sometimes ouer-thwart, some-times endwaies, or as hee shall bee disposed: obseruing this rule allwaies, to carry a gentle vpright hand of the Colte, neither so hard that it may by anie meanes either moue stay in hym, or force him to finde faulte at the correction, or wrythe his mouth or necke: neyther so slacke, that he may eyther winne the head of you to put it betwene his fore-legges, which they will most commonly couet, or make proffer to runne away by reason of too great libertie, which to the best Horses is most natural. Wherefoze I say, carry a gentle hande, so as you may haue a feeling of the Colte, and the Colte no moze but a perfect say of your hand, vnlesse extreamity compel you. And because the hand is the onely instrument, and chiefe guide to bring a Horse to his perfection, I will befoze I goe anie further, shew both the vse of the hande in the first backing, and also the carrying of the raynes.

Being seated in your Saddle as is befoze mentioned, take the rayne of your bzidle and folde the one side ouer the other, making each side both of an euen length, & so short, that you may haue the Colts head at commaundment, then lay on both your hands, the one a handfull distant from the other, and doe not draw your hands to the Saddle pomell, or plucke them close in to your body, but place them ouer the

and trayning vp of Horses.

the midst of his crest, pulling his head still vpwarde and aloft, not drawing it in as to bring him to an vniformitie of rayne, for that shal be but a marring of his mouth, and the first rule to bring a comely fore-hand to an euill show: but as I said, lift your hands still vpwarde, suffering them alwaies to goe and come with easie motions, onely to thys end, that you may gather vppe his necke to the bittermost height, that arte or nature wil by any meanes suffer it.

Howe soasmuch as some Horses, haue naturallie such good fore-hands and such comely raynes, that the Ryder needeth little labour and lesse arte, as for example, hee that hath a long large vpright necke, a wide chaule and a daintie mouth, othersome so imperfectly fraimde by nature, that though the Ryder vse extreame industry and much arte, yet if he haue not the very ground and absolute knowledge of horsemanship, he shall neuer bring him to staiednes, comliness or good show, as those which be short neckt, narrowe chauld, thicke headed, and deade mouthed. And sith these contraries, must haue contrary meanes to bring them to theyr perfections, because lenity to him that is dul and stubberne, will from a little, bring him to iust nothing doing, and cruelty to him that is free, apt and couragious, is the hie way not onely to marre him, but also to kill him: and because the onely arte of ryding, consisteth in the making of a comely, staied, and well fashiond rayne, I will heere set downe the manner, howe they ought both kindes of them to be trayned and taught, drawing all the natures, dispositions and vmoors of Horses, into these two heades or branches, Dulnesse and Freenesse.

Under thys worde dulnesse, I conclude such as be heaue nature, slow, vnapt, churlish, alwaies craving correction, restie and forgetfull: vnder this worde freenes, I conclude those that be light, nimble, couragious, apt, that wil catch a lesson from his Ryder ere it be fully taught him, and is alwaies readie for more then can be put vnto him, therefore I will beginne first (because they aske more labour

Of the breeding, ryding,

and arte) with those kinde of Horses which I feared dull. Having backt your Horse as is before prescribed, and made him to receiue you off and on at your pleasure, which may be done in a day or two, then enter into the nature and disposition of the Horse, (which who so cannot finde, let hym neyther professe nor expect to be a Horseman,) then finding him to be of nature dull and untowarde, neyther apt to proude pace nor rayne, in any case neyther offer him lesson nor King, but being mounted on his backe, and having pausde & settled your selfe, thrust him out into a good round trotte, the length of twenty or forty scoze, all the way with your hands working by his heade aloft: and then offer to stoppe hym, by drawing in your hand more firme and hard then you were wont in the working vpppe of his heade, at which if he offer to thrust downe his head, and wil not stay, thrust him forward as farre againe, and then offer him the stoppe, prouided alwaies you keepe him in a swift trotte, in which if he proue slothfull, as no doubt but he will, then reuiue hym with a sharpe rodde, with your voyce, and with the ierting of your legges and bodie forward at once.

If at the second offer, he refuse to yeeld in his heade or stoppe, then at hym the thirde tyme, the fourth and the fift, till you haue trotted him a myle or somewhat more: then turne him homeward, and exercise him after the same manner, which peraduenture will the first day nothing at all preuaile with him, but be you carelesse, & in any case stryue not with hym, or seeke by strong hand to ouercome him, for so you shall marre hys mouth, teache hym manie knauish qualities, and no more make his heade moue then a great Wake: but take hym out the second day, and then trot hym forth two miles, and alwaies in twelue scoze, fife scoze, or twenty scoze, as you find your grounde or feele your Horse, offer him the stop, which if he refuse, meruaile not, but take him out the third day, the 4. and 5. increasing his trauel as his daies increase. And if you find in him an ability of body and strength, to which you must haue great respect, & onely an

and trayning vp of Horses.

an vntoward stubbernes and vnaptnes, hinders what you goe about, then spare not to laboꝝ him two oꝝ thre houres together about the fieldes, til by this your laboꝝ & toyle you make him yeld to your hand, which you shal no sooner perceiue but immediatly make much of him, cherrish him, light from his back, and giue him grasse oꝝ greene coꝝne if there be any neere you : and faile not but exercise him thus foꝝ a weeke oꝝ a fortnight, in which space you may make him so well acquainted with your hand, that when soeuer you shal but straine your bridle rayne, he will yeld and stop at your pleasure. It may be the first day you trot him foꝝth, you shal finde him of such a gentle mouth, that at the first pꝛoffer hee will stop, yet couet to haue his head betwene his legs, and trot but slouely and like a Jade : which if he do, the looke what trauell I pꝛescribed you foꝝ the stop, imploy the selfe same, onely to the rayling vp of his head, to the bringing of him to lightnes, to a sayze trotte and foꝝwardnesse of way, which no meane that euer I tryed oꝝ saw, wil so soone bring to passe as thys.

When you haue brought him to this perfection that he will yeld to your hand, carry his heade aloft, and trotte foꝝth both lightly and freely : then shall you endeouour (ha-
uing gotten his necke to his vttermost height,) to bring
downe his nose and mussell, that it may rest vpon his thro-
pell, and so haue a perfect, staied and gallant rayne, which
you shal do in this manner : being mounted vpon his back
and hauing pause a space, the draw vp your hand, at which
if he offer to yeld oꝝ goe back, then thrust your legs out stif-
ly vpon your stirrop leathers, and that will stay him, then
looke whether your Martingale be stiffe oꝝ slack, if you find
it slack, then let some footeman standing by draw it straiter,
yet in any case not too strait, but so as the Horse may rest
vpon it and no moze, then trot him foꝝth into some grauel
earth oꝝ newe plowed ground, but the grauel earth I ra-
ther pꝛeferre, because it is moze finer foot-holde, and not so
laboursome to trauaile on : being come thether, looke whe-

Of the breeding, ryding,

ther your Martingale continue his former stiffness or no, which if it do not, (as there is no likelihoode it will,) then drawe it againe to his former straitnesse, and then put forward your Horse, and upon a soft and easie foote pace, holding his head upright, and his body straight, marke out a large King, being at the least forty yardes in compasse, about the which walk him upon your right hand three times, then drawing the right hand rayne a little more firme, and laying the calse of your left legge closer to his side, pace out within your King two halfe cirkles, the first on your right hand, the latter on your left, which will be a plaine Roman Esse, in thys forme following.



Thys done, then walke about your large King three tymes on your left hand, & then change within your King as you did besore, obseruing for your left hande your left rayne and your right leg, then will your large King haue two whole Kingdomes within the same, as thys figure following sheweth.

Then

and trayning vp of Horſes.



Then on your right hand walke him other three times, (because you must holde it so; a generall rule in horſmanſhippe, alwaies to end on that hande you begunne) and so trotte him ſtraight forward twenty yards, and there ſtoppe him and cherrish him: which done, drawe in both your hands even together, and make him goe backe a pace or two, which if he refuse to do, then ease your handes, & pull them in againe ſo gently as may be, neuer ceasing, but letting them come and goe till he yeeld and goe backe, which I am ſure he will inſtantly do, unleſſe he be a wonderfull unruly and reſſie Jade: which if he be, then muſt you have a foote-man to ſtande by, who with a cudgell beating him upon the noſe, and you with your rod beating hym upon his fore-legges, enſorce him perforce to goe backe, which when hee doth, immediatly cherrish him, and then taking compaſſe enough ſo; feare of making him weake neckt, turne him about, and downe the ſame ſurrowe pace him to the Ring againe, where you may exercise him in his leſſon as



Of the breeding, ryding,

you did befoze. In this manner would I haue you for foure or fve daies to practife your Hozse, not suffering him to trot or gallop, but onely to pace, to stop, and goe backe, ha-ving allwaies a speciall regarde to keepe your Hartingale stiffe, that by little and little you may win in his head, tyll you haue it in that place you desire, where when it is, then stay, and in any case drawe your Hartingale no straigh-ter.

Nowe when by this your trauaile, you haue brought your Hozse that he will willingly pace this King, & make his change within, on both hands without compulsion, the may you well aduenture to trotte him in the same, making him do it with spirite and nimblenes: provided allwaies that if you find him unwilling to make his changes on both hands within the King, and that he rather couets to moue his necke and heade then his body, all which shoulde goe even, & equally together, then make your changes in this manner.

When you would haue him turne on your right hand, draw your left rayne straight, and so hold it, then moouing gently your right hand rayne, lay the calue of your left leg close to his side, & with your rod on his left shoulder, make him come in on your right hand as your selfe would, and so likewise for your left hande vse the like contrary meanes, which when you haue found by experience to preuaile, and that by this meanes and exercise, he will both pace and trot this King with good courage, (which you must cheefely respect,) and that he wil make his stop close and well, and at the motion of your hande retire, which in one Monethes practife (at the most) you may at ease performe, then shall it be requisite you teach him to galloppe the same King in this sort.

First when you come into the felde, as I haue befoze prescribed, gently pace him about your King, that he may thereby know about what hee goeth, then put him to hys trotte, and force him to trotte it with great life, still thru-
sting

and trayning vp of Horses.

King him forward with your fete and body, till you make him gallop, then hauing gallopt a stroke or two, drawe in your hand, and make him but trotte againe: then hauing trotted awhile, make him gallop somewhat more then hee did befoze, and then trotte, and thus increase your gallop by little and little, as first a stroke or two, then halfe the King, then thre parts, and at length all the King rounde about, but by no meanes for a day or two let him galloppe your changes.

And note heere, that although I sette you downe this abrupt manner of beginning to gallop, yet neuerthelesse, in this as in the rest, you must obserue your thre times on a hand, as to pace once about, to trotte once, and gallop once, or to pace the one halfe of the King, trotte the other, gallop an other, and then pace againe, as your owne discretion shall moue you, till you finde in your Horse (through thys maner of instruction) such a readines, that but mouing eyther your legge, body, rodde or voyce, he will instantly take his galloppe: which being perceiued, as no doubt but you shall within thre or foure daies ryding, then may you take this order.

When you begin in the morning, first pace him thrice about your King on your right hand, and then changing doe as much on your left hand, then change againe, and trotte thise on your right hand, and thise on your left, then gallop thise on your right hand, thise on your left, and thise on your right hand againe, then gallop straight forth, right forty yardes or more, and there, by drawing in your hand even, firme, and at leysure, make him stoppe and stand still awhile, then put him backe two or thre paces, and let him stande still without mouing for a good space, neyther doe you your selfe eyther stirre your legges or bodie, but onely with your hand, voyce, and the bigge ende of your rodde, claue him and make much of him, thereby to encourage him in hys well dowing: And after this sorte and manner (as I haue heere prescribed) woulde I haue you exercise him

Of the breeding, ryding,

him for three weekes or a Moneth, if you finde him dull or
bntowarde.

Now, for that sundry obseruations are to be obserued
in this lesson, I will so farre digresse from my purpose, as
first to let you vnderstand them. Note therefore that in this
lesson as in all other, you must haue an especiall regard that
your Horse carry a gallant rayne, his head round and lofty,
without eyther thrusting his nose out like a Pigge, or put-
ting his heade betweene his legges like a scarefull Beare,
whelp, which you shall not bring to passe by haling or pul-
ling at his mouth, but by keeping his Partingale stiffe, and
by feeding his mouth with a gentle hand, y alwaies comes
and goes with sweete motions. Note that when you gal-
lop him on your right hande, if hee eyther come not in so
round as you would haue him, or if hee throlwe his hinder
parts out of the King, as many Horses will, that then you
correct him, by beating him on the flank on the lefte side,
with the inside of your left legge, which if it preuaile not,
then with your spurre strike him, and with your rod on his
left buttock: which will in once or twice going about, make
hym gladd to keepe hys King: and so for the other hande,
use the like meane on the other side.

Note that when you make your changes on eyther
hand, in which you draw your Horse into a straight com-
passe, that than you pull your bzidle raines more straight
then before: and putting the calues of your legges close to
your Horse sides, you ierte them forwarde againe with a
good strength, not ceassing but so to doe, till you come again
into your large King, the effect whereof is this: the bring-
ing of the calues of your legges to your Horses sides, will
in hys galloppe make him rayse vppe his fore-parts, and
then the ierting of your legges forward, will so put on your
Horse, that not staying, his hinder legges will followe hys
fore-legges in such comely sorte, that as if hee were taught
to beate an artificiall turne, even with such nimblenesse,
strength, and comely grace will he make his changes: and
by

and trayning vp of Horses.

and by this meanes, when hee shall be taught to make hys turnes, you shall find him moze apt, ready, and a thousand times moze free from any manner of vice belonging to that lesson.

Therefore in this, vse great labour and dilligence, especially in keeping iust time with your legge and hand, for if either your legge and hand goe so very fast, that the horse cannot keepe time with you, or if your motions be so slow, that the Horse must stay for you, or if in stedde of y^e calue of your legge you giue the spurre, then be you assured, you doe not make but marre, for as the one dooth help, the other dooth correct: and the difference betwixt them, who cannot iudge.

Nevertheless, if the Horse be dull and stubberne, of which kind I most intreate, for in them is the depth of arte to be tryed, and that you find the calue of your legge wil not quicken him, then it shall be needfull that you vse the even stroke of both your spurres, which hauing reuiued him, the vse the calues of your legges, and as oft as he wareth hea- uie and dull, so oft vse your spurres and rodde, and not otherwise in this lesson. Note that when you galloppe your Horse forth right in the even forrowe to giue him his stop, that a little space befoze you stoppe him, you thrust him out with moze force and courage then befoze, that thereby in the stoppe he may couch his hinder loynes the closer, and make his stoppe moze firme and comely. Note that if in the stoppe he will not couch his hinder loynes, but will altogether trust to his fore legges, which is both vn Timer and vnseemely, that then you chuse such a peece of earth to ryde vpon, as your even forrowe may be descending downe the knole of some hil, where in the deepest descent, you may obserue alwayes to make your Horse stoppe, by which means you shal both make him to yeld his hinder parts, and also if the ground where by chaunce you shall ride him, be loose and vncertaine, rather then he wil ouer-shoote his ground, he will stop vpon his buttocks.

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Note

Of the breeding, ryding,

Note that when you make your Horse goe backe, if he thrust his hinder parts out of the furrow and goe crookedlie, that then with the calue of your legge on that side which he swarueeth on, you correct him, in which if he persist, then vse your rodde, yet but in gentle sort, and sometimes your spurre, and that but selborne.

After thus your Horse can pace, trotte, and gallop your King, and make his stoppe in good sort, which be well assured hee dooth perfectly and readily, ere you offer him any newe lesson, it shall be necessarie that for a grace, and beautifying of what hee dooth, that then you teach him to aduance befoze: which as it dooth adorne, so dooth it carrie great profite and comoditie, and therefore you may bring him vnto it in this manner. Ryde him into some beaten hie-way which is eyther grauell or sandie, and there trotte him forwarde a dozen yardes or there about, and then make him stoppe, and in the stopping, giue him the calues of both your legges euen together, and also your voyce, by letting your tongue parte sharplie from the roose of your mouth, together with the noyse of your rodde shaken in your hand: which at the first will peraduenture but moue in your horse a stamaring or amazement, but be you carelesse, and trotte him forwarde againe as farre as you did befoze, and there offer him the like stoppe, and the like motions, at which if he refuse to aduance, and offer to runne backe, then thrust him forwarde with your legs, and sollicite him till you make him take vp but one of his legs, which when you perceiue, immediatly cherrish him, and let him pause a space, then trotte him forwarde, and do as you did befoze, continuing this manner, till you finde your Horse vnderstandeth your meaning.

But what for want of vse and nimblenesse hee will not performe, or do it according to your minde, when this you finde, which you shall perceiue by his lifting vp of one leg, or by aduancing of both vpon compulsion or great correction, then shal you laboꝝ him in this lesson, alwaies correcting

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ting him when he is vntoward, and cherrishing him when he giueth any shew of likelihoode to perfoyme your will, till such time that you haue made him, that he will vpon y^e mouing of your leg to his side, aduance himselfe before, carrying his head in his true place, and taking his legs vp even together, in such sort as the true arte of horsemanshippe requires.

When thus hee will aduance, then shall you exercise him to stoppe vpon foot pace, and to aduance withall, after that, vpon his trotte both slow and swift, to stoppe and aduance: and lastly, vpon his gallop to stop and aduance. Now for such notes and observations, as are to be obserued during the teaching of thys, I will heere sette down. First note that when you stoppe your Horse, and compell him to aduance, that you doe not hang vpon his mouth, or presse it too sore, for that is the ready way to spoyle all, and make him runne away, but onely carry such a gentle firme hand, as may no more but stay him from pressing forward, nay let your hand be such, that hee may rather haue libertie to presse forward a pace or two, then by your extreame pulling of him, that he may haue his mouth dild: and by that meanes, not onely winne the head from you, but be as new to begin, as if he had neuer beene haultred.

Note, that if he chaunce (being at the first ignorant of your meaning,) to presse forward two or three paces, that then you make him retire and goe backe, iust so much as he went forward, that thereby he may know hee did offende, and therefore after adzead to doe the like.

Note, that if in a dayes ryding or two, or three, you can not bring him to that perfection you woulde, that then you be not discouraged, but continue your labour, for those Horses that are the slowest of conceite, and hardest to vnderstande they: Ryders meaning, being once brought to know what they must doe, are alwaies the surest holders, and ever after, y^e perfectest performers of any lesson, whatsoever.

Of the breeding, ryding,

Note, that if he eyther aduaunce too hie, or when you would not haue him, as the best mettald Horses most commonly will doe, that then with a good cudgell you beate him vpon the fore-legges, or with the great ende of your rodde, betwene the eares correct him, and vndoubtedly he will reforme that abuse.

Note, that after he will aduaunce perfectly and in order, that then in euery stoppe when you make him aduaunce, that you make him doe it twice, thrice, and sometimes foure times together, without intermission, and then to stande still, the profite whereof you shall find, when you come to teach your Horse to doe the Coruett capriole, and such like salts of pleasure, to which thys is the perfect path-way and guide.

Now for asmuch as I am in matters of seruice, I will follow that purpose, and heereafter come to things of pleasure. When your Horse can absolutely well doe all these lessons before mencioned, which by continuall travell, vse, and exercise, you must bring him vnto, for in any case you must offer no newe lesson till the olde be most perfect, least by making a confusion in the Horses sence, and for want of true conceite and vnderstanding, he be brought to doe iust nothing, as many vnskilfull Horsesmen doe at this day, who will strive to make their Horses gallop their Kinges, stop, turne, aduaunce, goe backe, and all in one morning: neuer considering, that a Horse is a beast, whose capacity can conceiue no more then a beast, which absurdity I wish the wiser sort to eschew.

Having therefore as I said, your Horse perfect in these lessons, especially that he will gallop the King before specified, which King in effect, containeth all other Kinges vled by our English Ryders: yet neuerthelesse, I woulde haue you practise your Horse in one other King more, which albeit as touching the making of a Horse ready and perfect, it hath no more vertue then the former, and that what Horse soeuer can gallop the first, must of force consequently with
more

and trayning vp of Horses.

more ease gallop this, yet for because this in seruice is in daily and hourely vse, as well in charging and anoying the Enemy, as in safe-garding the Riders person from shotte, or such like mischieses, I will heere set it downe as a lesson as needfull as any other whatsoeuer, teaching it by the tytle of gallopping the fildoe, the figure whereof is this.



The manner of bringing your Horse to do this lesson, is thus, first marke out vpon your right hande in a fayre fote-pace, a King of a reasonable size, being about a three yardes ouer euery way, then another on your left hand ioyning to the former, and so making your Kinges still forward, make a third on your right hand againe, which done, put your Horse into his galloppe, and as you did pace the Kinges, so let him gallop them backe againe: and then putting him straight forwarde twentieth or forty yardes, make your stop and aduancement, thus would I haue you euerie morning when you bring your Horse forth, to teach him.

After you haue trotted and gallopt your King first of all mentioned, finding him of sufficient strength and abilitie, after some little rest and ease, let him galloppe these latter Kinges, which I learne gallopping the fildoe. And note that for any certaine number of turnes in this lesson, or any other certaintie what soeuer (saue the carrying of his head, which must alwaie keepe his true place in all lessons,) there is none to be respected, but all to be referred to the Ry-

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ders discretion. Therefore the Rider must haue a great regard, that in this lesson hee put not the Horse beyonde his strength, or force him to gallop, longer then he shall find the Horse of himselfe willing to presse forward: for if he be sooner toyle, and brought to a wearines and sloth, he will not onely learne to proue restie, but also being young and tender, put forth splyns, spauens, ring-bones, and such lyke soule diseases to bring him to lamenes.

Note that for any vice incident to this lesson, (if the Rider haue him perfect in the former,) there is none, because in effect, these Kings and the former King is all one, saue that these be in a larger manner, which is moze easie: and in the first, is a certaine order and method to be vsed, and in these none, but onely a confusion, yet a care of true tyme keeping. Note, that when your Horse can perfectly wel gallop the fielde, that then you shall not neede to exercise him in it about once in a weeke.

Now hauing thus farre continued my purpose, I will consequently forward to the other lessons, in which there is moze arte, and greater curiositie. And first of all, hauing your Horse perfect in these lessons before prescribed, you shall then teach him to turne readily on both hands, and for that there be sundry manner of turnes, as some strayte, some large, some close, some loffie, I will shew you howe to bring your Horse to do them all perfectly. First therfore, you shall teach your Horse to make that turne which we learne (not hauing any apt English word) to call a uallare, to lappe one thing ouer another.

This kinde of turne, is the ground of all other turnes, and by it, the rest are attained to with moze ease: this manner of turne, is to keepe your Horses hinder parts firme in a place, and make him come about with his fore partes, lapping his outmost fore-legge ouer his inmost as hee turneth, in this sort. Trotte your Horse straight downe some even furrow, and there stoppe him, and stande still awhile, then drawing by your bidle rayne somewhat firme, yeelde

your

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your bzidle hand a little, but so little as may be, towarde
your right side, then with the calue of your legge on his left
side, and your rodde on his left shoulder, make him (so stan-
ding) without any larger compasse, to turne his foze parts
that way which his hinder parts were, which if he doe wil-
lingly, cherrish him: and then making that halfe cirkle a
complete round one, sette him as hee stoode before. Thus
as you did on your right hande, doe so likewise on your left,
using the like helpes with your right legge, and your rodde
on his right shoulder, then cherrish him, and so doing the
like on your right hand againe, that you may ende where
you begunne, light from his backe, and glue him a handfull
of grasse if there be any nere you.

So walking him vp and downe a while for his ease,
you may take his backe againe, and doe as you did before,
increasing still his turnes, as you see him increase in per-
fectnesse and willingnes, till such time as you haue him so
readie, as vpon the motion of your legge and hand, he will
flie about so swiftly & so oft, as you shall eyther offer or de-
fire. Now for obseruations and notes in this lesson, these be
they: first you shall vnderstande when you offer hym this
lesson, if he refuse vpon the mouing of your legge and hand
to turne, and will couet to reare, or doe such like dysorderly
acts, that then vpon the first proffer of such disorder, you doe
but slacke the raynes of your bzidle, and with your hande
vppon his crest keepe him downe, offering him againe to
turne, which if neuerthelesse hee will not, then drawe the
right side raine somewhat straiter, then the left, yet in any
case, not so much that his head may goe a bayze breadth be-
foze his body, but moue altogether, at which if he make any
sticke, the with your rod on his left shoulder, giue him a good
iert that may make him stir, and doubt not but he will then
turne, which when he offers, immediatly followe him with
your hand and leg til he haue gone halfe about, where you
may then pause to cherrish him. Note furthermoze, that
if hee refuse to moue his foze-partes and offer to come
about

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about with his hinder, that then you meete his hinder parts so moving, with your rodde, and vpon his buttocke correct him, making him keepe his hinder parts firme and fast: if your rodde be not a correction sufficient, then may you vse sometimes your spurre in his flankes, both which, if you finde preuaile not, then must you cause him to pace out a little narrow ring, not aboue a yerde, or a yard and a halfe ouer thwarte, which you must make him treade one while on one hand, another while on another, sometimes by the space of a quarter of an houre, sometimes moze: and lette him doe it continually on his foote pace, and not on his trot. Thys shall bring him to great lightnes on his foze parts, and make him repose such trust to his hinder, that you shal bring him vnto the incauallare, as your selfe would wish or desire.

Note that if he doe it willingly on the right hand, and not without compulsion on the left, that then you alwaies beginne and end on your left hand, as you did befoze on your right. Note that when you turne him on your right hand, if he doe not bring his left legge ouer his right, but bringes it sometimes short, sometimes vnder, and so forth illacionredly, that for such offence you vse no other correction but still to labour him the moze in this lesson: for by such laboꝝ he shall come to vnderstand his faulte, and by the knocking of one of his legges vppon another, correct himselfe enough for that vice.

Note that the moze hee lappeth his outmost legge ouer his inmost, the better and moze comely shall his turne be. Note that the moze you follow him in his turne with your hand and legge, the further you compell him to lap hys legs one ouer another. When therefore your Horse can set thys close turne vpon the ground, both swiftly and in perfection, then shal you procede to teach him beate a large ring turne loftily, which at this day amongst our English Horsemen is most in vse, and it is to be done in this manner following.

You

and trayning vp of Horses.

You must pace out a little narrow Ring, some 4. yardes
or there abouts in compasse, and vse to walke your Horse in
the same, vntill such time that you perceiue him so readie,
that he will pace it willingly, carrying his head and bodie
both firme together, not offering to flie out, or vse any dis-
orderly motion: which when you find, then shal you as you
walke him about the Ring, on your right hande, with your
voyce and calue of your left legge, and with drawing your
bziidle rayne a little moze firme, cause him to aduance,
which so sone as he doth, immediatly by the thrusting of
both your legs forward againe, make him pace forward as
he did befoze, and in his pacing cherish him, that hee may
vnderstand he did your will: then hauing so paced awhile,
make him aduance againe, & doe in all thinges as you dyd
befoze. Thus may you do thre or 4. times on your right
hand, and then make the like Ring on your left hande, and
with the helpe of your right leg, do in this as in the other,
not forgetting to make your ending on your right hand, as
you did in other lessons. But by the way note this, that in
any case you do not end vpon your aduancement, but vpon
his pace or trotte, so if you doe, you shal bring him to
a restie qualitie, that vpon his aduancement he will stand
still, whether you will or no. When he will therefore pace
this Ring, and with the helpe of your legge, aduance and
goe forward, then shal you as sone as he hath aduanced
and gone a steppe forward, make him aduance againe, and
so pace the Ring about, and do the like at your second go-
ing about, which if he do in good order, you shal then cherish
him, but not stand still, so in this lesson, horses wil conet to
stand & be slothful. When this is perfect, then make him ad-
uance, and goe a step or two forward, thre or foure times
together, increasing this lesson still by degrees, till through
your daily laboz & vse, you bring your horse to that perfecti-
on, that as you touch your leg to his side, so wil he aduance,
and as you thrust forward your legges, so will he folloiw
with hys hynder legges euen together, beating the Ring
C. with

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with such aduancements round about, both so oft, so large and so strait as your selfe wil, still keeping that tyme with his legges and body, that you doe with your legs and hand. And this knowe, that the cheefest arte and grace in horsemanship, is true tyme keeping.

Note that in this lesson, if the Ryder be discrete, and will take time and leysure with his Horse, there will happen no vice, vnlesse it be such as are before specified in the former lessons, together with corrections due to the same. But if the Ryder be an vnskillfull man, which will force his Horse to doe that in a day, which shoulde aske a fortnights labour, then be you sure there will happen more mischiefes in this one lesson, then in all the other mentioned before, as restinesse, running away, wything his heade awy, checking at the bridle, and such like: the least of which will aske a Monethes worke to reclaine them. And sith they come rather through the vnskillfulness of the man, then eyther the vntowardnesse or badde disposition of the beast, I will heere omit them, meaning to treat thereof in another place.

Note that this turne, of all other turnes is most beautiful, most gallant, and most assured and strong, both for man & Horse, it is most in vse in seruice, especially in that manner of fight, which our Englishe Souldiers learne fighting at the crope. Note, that if in this turne you finde your Horse at any time slothfull, or that he wil leane before you would haue him, that for such offence, you vse the euen stroke of both your spurs, and a little to checke him in the mouth with your bridle hand, which is a present helpe: yet would I not haue you vse it oft, but at some speciall tymes, when other corrections faile.

Heere could I spende a great deale of wast paper, and more idle time, in telling you of sundry other turnes, and in distinguishing of halfe turnes from whole turnes, & whole turnes from double turnes: heere could I speake of y^e turne which Grison calleth Volta raddoppiata, also of that which he

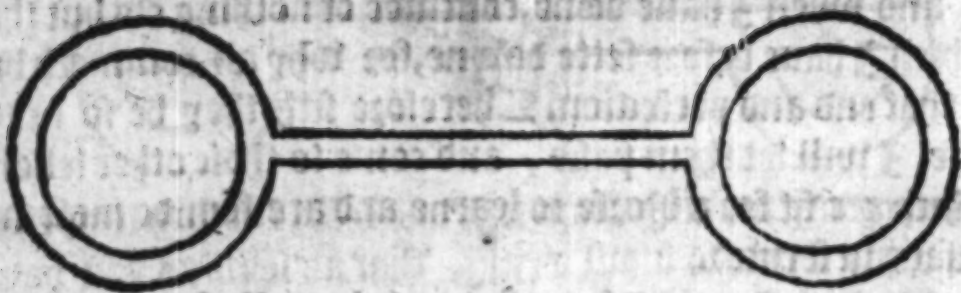
and trayning vp of Horses.

he calleth Lacrambetta, and our English Riders Chamber-
ra, and when I haue done, conclude of nothing els but that
which I haue befoze sette downe, for why all cometh but
to that end and perfection. Therefore sith they be so need-
lesse, I will let them passe, and come to those other lessons
which are fit for a Horse to learne, and are founde most ne-
cessary in seruice.

Hauiing your Horse perfect in what is befoze expessed,
you shall then teach him to manage truly, iust and well: I
neede not heere to interprete vnto you, the signification of
this worde manage, neither howe needfull a lesson it is in
seruice, because both are sufficiently done, in another more
absolute Authoz. Of manages there be thre kindes, ma-
nage with halfe rest, manage with whole rest, manage
without rest: for the two former kindes of manages, I
find no reason why a man should bestow any particuler la-
bour to frame his Horse onely vnto them, sith they be of no
such vse as the last is, neither do they carry the like grace
that it doth. And for mine owne part, sith I vse them but as
introductions or guides to the latter, and sith every Horse
that can manage without rest, can manage eyther wyth
halfe rest or whole rest, I will heere conclude them all thre
in one, vnder the tytyle of managing without rest.

To make your Horse therefore to manage perfectly and
well, you shall take thys order: beeing come into some
graueld hie way, of breadth sufficient for a large King, and
long enough for a managing course, you shall first on your
right hande pace out a King, containing the circuite of ten
or twelue yardes compasse: haniing markt that out so as
you may sufficiently discerne it, pace then your Horse
straight forthward, some fortie or fiftie yardes, and there on
your left hande, marke out another King of lyke compasse
to the first, according to the manner and order of thys fi-
gure following.

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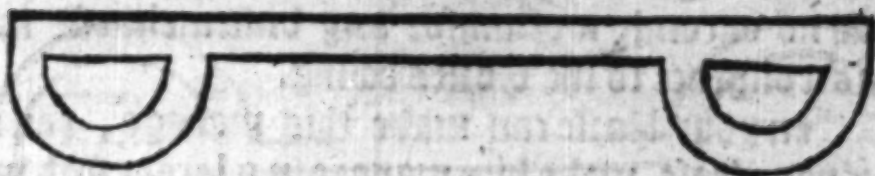
Thys done, put your Horse into his trot, and make him trot downe your even furrow to your first King, at which when he comes, make him stop & aduance, and then immediately vpon his aduance, thrust him forward, & make him trot about your right hand King, then trot downe the furrow to your left King, at which when you come, first stop and aduance, and then trot about the King, and so backe againe, not suffering your Horse by any meane to stande or stick vpon his aduancement, but presently to goe forward withall.

In this sorte exercise your Horse two or thre dayes, after which time, I woulde haue you when your horse hath trotted your King about, to put him into a gentle galloppe, and to gallop downe the straight furrow to the other King, where, vpon your gallop make him stop and aduance, and then trot the other King about, and so gallop backe againe, stopping, aduancing, and trotting about the King. After he will doe this perfectly, you shall then make him, hauing gallopt downe the furrow and made his stop and aduancement, to gallop the Kinges also, in which I woulde haue you exercise him a weeke at the least.

Thys weekes exercise, will bring your Horse to such perfectnes, that he wil doe all this of himselfe, without any helpe of his Rider: that beeing perceiued by you, you may then safely aduenture to bring those your Kinges into a more strait and narrowe compasse, according to the forme of thys figure following.

Euery

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Euery day making them lesse and lesse, till such time that you bzing it into so small a ring, that as sone as you haue stoppt, (which stop must not be perceiued by the standers by) you immediatly ease your hand again, and putting him sozward with your legs, turne him roundly as it were in the Incauallare, saue that this must be done moze loftily, and so hauing made this turne on your right hand, gallop backe to your left ring, and do the like on your left hand, continuing these turnes, no longer then you shal find your Horse to do it with a good grace and courage. This kinde of manage, is of all lessons in hozsmanship most needful and artificiall, soz in it, your Horse must stop, aduance and turne, all in one instant.

Note, that in this lesson aboue all other, your Horse must vse the least disorder with his head oz body, but in it keepe hys rayne most perfect and gallant: therefore during the tyme that your Horse doth manage, be sure to carry a moze strong and sure hand then in any other lesson. Note that in managing you must keepe as iust time in your gallop as in your turne, and that the time you keepe in each, be all one. Note that as in your turne you draw bp you bzidle hande, to make your horse stop, and ease it again to make him goe sozward in his turne, so in his galloppe you must draw bp your hand, to keepe his head in his true place, and also ease it again to sweeten his mouth, and make him to ryde with moze pleasure, whereas if you holde your hande awaies in one stay, you wil not onely dull and make dead his mouth, but also make him ride vnpleasantly, and when you offer to stop him, make proffer to bzeake away with you. Note that in this lesson, you carry your body straight & bpzight, your legges in their true place, your rodde as it were your

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sworð, on the right side of your heade, and be carefull that you vse no vncomly motion, for any vnseemelinese in the man, is a disgrace to the Horses doing.

When your Horse can make this manage, you may then if you please, make him manage in a larger sort, which is very comely, in this manner. Pace out a King of five or six yardes compasse on your right hande, and then pacing downe the furrow as is befoze saide, marke out another on your left hand of the same compasse, then put your Horse into a gentle galloppe, and beeing come to your right hande King, there making a slight kind of stop and aduancement, force your Horse to beate the King about, in such sort as I shewd you befoze, where I tell you how to make your horse to beate a large turne loftily: helping him with the calues of your legs, your hande and your rodde, then gallopping downe to your left King, doe the like there. This kinde of manage, though it be some what moze painefull then the other, yet if the Horse be of mettall that doth it, it carrieth such a good grace, that to the standers by which shall behold it, it will be wonderful pleasing.

Nowe when this is perfected, it resteth that you teache your Horse to passe a swift and strong cariere, which you shall doe in this manner. Beeing come into some grauelld hie way, the length of a good cariere, which shoulde be measured according to the disposition of the Horse, yet sith it shall not be amisse to sette downe some certaintie, I thinke five scoze yardes a very fitte cariere, as well for the heauie slugge Horse, as also for the puissant and fine mettald beast: for as the one may runne it without wearines, so the other may shew in it his puissaunce and swiftnes. Beeing come (as I said) into such a place, first pace your Horse twice or thrice about a small King, and then trotte him forward six scoze yardes, at the ende whereof pace another King: and then setting your Horses heade straight downe the way hee came, make him stand still a good space, during which time, loke that his body stand straight and firme, which whē you haue

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haue found it dooth, then giuing him your bꝛidle hande, bending your body a little foꝝward, and thrusting out both your legges with a good strength, foꝛce him suddainly with a good courage, to enter into a swift gallop, which with the euen stroke of your spurres, encrease, till hee be at the verie uttermost speede hee can runne, in which continue him, till he come to your first King, where, by drawing vpp your hand hard and firme, make him stoppe vpon his buttockes, and then with the helpe of your legges, make him aduance twice oꝛ thrice: then trotte him about the King, and stande still a good space, cherishing him, and no moze.

Note that when you starte your cariere, to make your Horse do it with greater life and courage, you may vse the helpe of your voyce, by crying how, oꝛ hey very loud. Note that when you starte your cariere, it is not good to spurre your Horse, foꝛ feare you make him yarke out behinde, plunge, oꝛ vse other disorder, which such violent coꝛrections done suddainly, will bring a Horse vnto. Note that the cariere would not be past aboue once in a fortnight at y^e most, noꝛ so oft neither, if your Horse bee not come to his full growth.

Thus much haue I thought good to write as touching the instructing of Horses to matters of seruice, foꝛ moze the I haue befoze sette downe, is needlesse in seruice, and if hee do any thing lesse, hee is not fitte to serue vpon. Where I could trouble you with a long discourse of other Kings and other manages, as namely the Caragolo, the manage resembled to the letter S. oꝛ that called Serpeggiare, with diuers others: yet sith there is no Horse, but if hee be perfect in what is befoze written, must of foꝛce do the at his pleasure, because there is no alteration of arte, but only change of foꝛme, I meane heere therefore to omitte them, wishing those that are desirous to vnderstande them, to looke into Painter Claudio Corte his woꝛkes, a man peerelesse in the arte of horsemanshippe, who of those matters hath written absolutely.

And

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And now to pursue my former purpose, having your Horse ready in all these lessons belonging to service, that he will doe them upon his Trench, and martingale in perfection, carrying his heade round, comely, and in good forme, you shall then bitte him, in this manner. Marke when he standeth in his pride, and carrieth his head in the most gallantest fashion, and then measure him from the neather lpp, to the fore-poynt of his shoulder, which is equall with the height of his brest, and take a plaine smooth cannon Wyt, with a flying trench, whose cheekes may bee of the same length, after the manner of thys figure following, and put it in his mouth.



Yet by the way note, that according as your Horse is of fashion, so must the cheek of your Wyt carry his proportion: if your Horse be in shape grosse, that is, short necked, thicke chand, and harde mouthed, you shall then have the cheek of your Wyt, made vppon three degrees, according to thys figure following.

But

and trayning vp of Horses.



But if he be of fine shape, as long necked, wide chauld,
and gentle mouthed, then shall the cheek of your Bytte be
made but vpon one degré, according to the manner of
thys figure following.



The difference and nature of these two cheekes is this,
the first, which standeth vpon thre degrés, bringeth in the
musell of the Horse, and maketh him perforce rayne well,
that otherwise would thrust out his nose illsaouredly: the
reason whereof is, because it carrieth a greater compasse
then any other Bytte, insomuch that a Horse cannot rest
vpon it vnlesse hee draue in the nether parte of his heade:
whereas the second that standeth but vpon one degré, kee-

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geth a Horses head byright and aloft, neither dooth it suffer him to thrust out his nose, but correcteth him if at any time he couet to put his head downeward.

A Horse that is short neckt and narrow chaule, reason telleth you, cannot couch his head in so good a place, as hee that hath a long necke and a wide chaule: because alwaies in a good rayne, he must hide his thropell or welson within his chaule: therefore if you shall sette him vpon a byt, that dooth not carry great compasse in the cheeke, as of thre degrees at the least, you shall neuer place his head well, because the straight cheeke wil keepe vp his necke, and thrust out his nose, and he should haue his necke forced to yeelde, and his nose kept in.

So on the contrary sort, if to a Horse of large long forehead, you put a Bytte of much compasse, you then bring downe his necke and put out his nose, by reason of the compasse of the cheeke, which he cannot chuse but follow, whereas he should haue his necke kept by straight and stiffe, and onely his head brought downe to answer it. Therefore as I said, byt your Horse according to his proportion. It shall be good that for a day or two, you let him stand vpon his bit in the stable, to play & feele the kybe, then after, for other two or thre dayes, you shall in your hand trot him abroad, making his kybe somewhat straiter, and rayning him so as he may haue a good feeling both of the Bytte and kybe. After this, you shall take his backe, and beeing well seated and hauing pausd awhile, take vp your Bytte raynes into your left hande, and holde them in this manner: Put your little finger and your ring-finger, betwene the two raines, and lay your thombe iust vpon the raines, opposite to your fore-finger and great finger, the brydle of your thombe being turned towarde your Saddle pommel: then take the left rayne of your flying trench, & lay it vnder your thomb, carrying it somewhat moze straiter then your bitte rayne. Then in your right hand in which you carry your rod, carry the right rayne of your flying trench. In this manner
pace

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pace forth your Horse, bearing him most what bypon your flying trencher for thre or foure daies, offering little or no labour, vnlesse it be trotting forwarde, or pacing and trotting the Kings, and stopping, all which you must put him vnto in gentle manner, for feare of distempering his head. And as you finde him frame himselfe to his Wytte, so by little and little, let him feele it euery day more then other, till such time that you find, he both vnderstandeth the wytte, and hath his head well staied thereon.

When may you euery day exercise him in all the foresaide lessons, with all those helpes and corrections before mentioned, till you haue him in that perfection, that without any other helpe save the offer of your hand, he will do what you shall require.

Note, that the true place where the Wytte should lye in the Horses mouth, is aboue the tuske of his nether chappe: as for any other quillet or stratageme in horsemanshippe, which the curious are desirous to vnderstand, I refer them to Maister Blundells booke, which will instruct them sufficiently.

Nowe, to come to those lessons which though they bee needlesse in seruice, yet shewe they great arte in the Ryder, together with much strength, courage, and nimblenesse in the Horse, and those I learne lessons of pleasure, because they be more pleasing to the eye, then necessary for any vse, and first of all to make your Horse bounde aloft, you shall thus instruct him. Having him well staied vpon his Wytte, that he is both certaine of head and mouth, you shall trotte him forth into some even sandie way, and hauing trotted him a dozen yardes, you shall stoppe him, and vpon his first or second aduancement, giue him the even stroke of your spurres, at which if he will not bound, strike him againe the second time, if that preuaile not, then trotte him forwarde againe, and do as you did before, continuing this manner of labour, till hee leape with all his fopre legges from the ground, which so soone as he doth, immediately make much

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of him, and vpon his first bound, let him be sette vp in the stable, that he may thereby be encouraged the next tyme, and the better vnderstande what your will is. When haue him out the second day, and doe as you did the first, and increase his leapes as you see him increase in vnderstanding, till he be so perfect, that vpon the offer of your spurre, hee will ryse on all foure.

Note, that if he rise not so hie with his hinder partes as with his foze-parts, that then you accompany with the euen stroke of your spurres, a good lash with your rodde vnder his belly, and neere vnto his sheathe or yard. Note that if in bounding he doe not keepe his ground, but presseth forward, and doth not fall where he riseth, that then so much as he presseth forward, so much you make him retire back, by beating him vpon his foze knees, and then being in the former place, make him bound againe.

Note that when your Horse will bound aloft lustily and well, you shall make vse of it thus. When you gallop your Horse before any assembly, as soone as you haue made your stoppe and aduaunced, if then for a close you make hym bound, it will be very comely. Also in your manage, if you make your turne onely with boundes, it will be very seemlie. When you beate a large turne, if for a close or ending, you make your Horse bounde on all foure, nothing can be more seemely, and then to stande still, thus much for bounding.

Now for the Coruett, you shall doe it thus: Ryde your Horse downe some defending grounde, and hauing trotted two or thre yardes, stoppe him, and make him aduaunce twice or thrice together: then put him forward halfe so far as before, and there make him aduaunce thre or foure times together. In this manner make him goe a steppe or two and aduaunce, till of himselfe he will rayse his hinder parts, and in steede of going forward, stande aduauncing both behind and before of an equall height. When hee will doe this well, then may you vpon his third aduauncement,
give

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give him the euen stroke of your spurres, to make hym bounde aloft, which manner of salte, our English Ryders tearme the Gallop galiard.

Another manner of leape there is, which we call the Capriole, or Coates leape, it differeth nothing at all from the Coruett, but that your Horse in it must presse more forward then in the Coruett, and raise his hinder parts a great deale hyer. Therefore you shall teach your Horse to do it, as you taught him the Coruett, adding thereto this one helpe more, that is, to turne your rodde in your hand, so as the poynt thereof, may be iust ouer the midst of your Horses buttocks, then sette your hand fast to your side, and alwaies vpon his aduance, as you put him forward with your legge, so hit him vpon the buttocks with your rodde, which will force him to raise his hinder parts, observing to keepe that time with your rodde, that you keepe with your hande and legge. And thus for the making of a Horse for service or pleasure, I haue shewed both my practise and experience.

CHAP. 3.

Howe to chuse a Horse for Hunting, howe to trayne hym there-vnto: and also howe to dyet him, hauing made some great match or wager.



So hether to I haue shewed my experience in the training, and bringing to perfection great Horses, mete either for seruice in y warres, or the pleasures of great Rintes, so heere I will declare, (since not any els hath vnder-taken the like Treatise) my knowledge in the dyeting and ordering of those Horses, which we tearme Hunting Horses, because the pleasure wee enioy by the, is in the following of Houndes: an arte euery way equall with the for-

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mer, and as necessary in some kind of seruices in the warre, (especially vpon desperate exploitcs to be done suddainly, or vpon occurrents or discoueries, or any other kind of seruice, wherein eyther the toughnes, or swiftnes of a Horse is to be tryed,) as the former. Yet sith the former hath been alwaies of hyper price, and more searcht into, and sith what Horse soeuer is perfect vpon his bit, and can wel performe all those lessons mencioned in the former Chapter, must of force be perfect vpon his snaffle, and if his Maister so please, be after made a Hunting-horse: where contrariwise, if a Horse be from his beginning traynd to a continuall loose kind of gallop, as Hunting-horses are, he will aske great labour and arte to be sette vpon a Witte, & made proude and gallant.

I will therfore, not make them two artes, but one, making this latter, an apender to the former, concluding him (in my foolish iudgement) not an absolute horseman, which hath not vnderstanding in them both: for if he haue arte to make his Horse proude of gate and countenance, and so nimble, light, and deliuer, that with his round turnes and quaint saltcs, he amazeth the ignorant beholders, yet wanteth arte so to dyet him, that he neede not feare either melting his grease, breaking his winde, or foundring hym, all which are done instantly if he be vncleane, without any shew of extremitie, what auaieth his former skill? Or if he haue arte so to diet his Horse, that if he be ridden whilst he is able to sette one foote before another, if he haue all the grease molten within his body, if hee be in that extremitie, that some suppose he cannot possibly liue an houre, yet with in two or thre houres after, be so fresh and couragious, as if he had neuer bene labourd, if he haue this arte, I say, yet want arte, to make his Horse haue either faire countenance, comely gate, or any agilitie or nimbleres with his bodie: insomuch, that the most honozable & puissant beast in the world, is made to shew like the most dull & vnseruicelie creature, what auaieth his arte in dyeting.

Some

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Some will say (yet but the ignorant) that the trayning and dyeting of these which I terme Hunting-horses, is the onely marring and spoile of good Horses: fie, say they, thys extreame chasing and ryding of them, makes them lame and vnsounde, and this curious dyeting them, makes them so tender, nelshy, and sickely, that they be good for nothing. Immitating heerein a Philosopher, who seeing a Gentleman extreamely troubled with the Tooth-ach, caused all his owne teth to be dyatone out, for feare in after time he shoulde feele the like payne, saying all men were subiect to that disease: so they, hauing seene some one lame olde hunting Horse, presently conclude all are subiect to the like infirmity, therefore not necessarie any should hunt.

For myne owne part, extreame ryding I as much dislike as any man: yet in great wagers, where the horses value is farre exceeded, I see no reason but (for tryall) they may well be put to extremitie, and if they be well dyeted and cunningly ridden, not one hayze worse afterward, although I wishe such extremitie, shoulde be as much forborne as may be. For this slander of lamenesse raised vpon Hunting-horses, I thus confute it, that there be some, and many Hunting-horses lame I not deny, yet for euerie such one lame Horse, I will finde twenty more lame, that neuer knew what hunting meant, so that Hunting-horses be not onely lame.

Againe, it is well knowne, especially to those that haue skill, that Hunting-horses are neuer lamed through theyr inmoderate ryding or labour, if they haue a good keeper: but now and then through greedines of sport, and ouer hastines when they ouer-reach and fall, they many tymes chauce vpon a straine, by which they halke a little, or otherwise in a leape or wyppes, may happen mischiese, which is very seldome, or rarely seene. Where, on the contrarie part, who is so simple that hee knoweth not, if a Horse be kept in the stable and want exercise, his bowes wil straiten, his sinewes dry wyppes, and he proue lame incurable: who knoweth

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knoweth not that trauailing in the hie way, will beate a Hozse, make him put out windgalles, and lame him certainly. What trauailing Hozse is he that wil not stumble, and if he stumble, he may fall, and if he fall, why not consequently proue lame as well as a hunting Hozse?

Your great Hozses which are for seruice, whom to traine & bring to perfection, euery one almost of any gentlemanly disposition, will endeuour himselfe vnto: Why those I say are as subiect to lamenes as any Hunting-hozse whatsoeuer, for there is neuer a turne you sette, if it be artificiall, but it straines your Hozses backe & hinder loynes, as much as a Hunting-hozse straineth himselfe in running ouer a furlong of the deepest earth. With then all Hozses are as subiect to infirmitie as Hunting-hozses, why not then the Hunting-hozse as tollerable as any other Hozse.

Now for this vnworthy blame they impute to the dyeting of Hozses, you shall see howe grosse thev ignorance makes them coniecture, first they shall see in the sequel, that there is no meate, drinke, or any other thing whatsoeuer, appoynted for a Hunting-hozse, but it shall by good & sufficient reasons, be proued most excellent, and most healthful for the Hozse, then consequently it must be tollerable. Some will say this dyeting is but newly come vp, and that men, whose nature is to be greedie of nouelties, being new-fangled, are inamored with this vaine toy. Their forefathers neuer knewe what the dyeting of Hunting-hozses meant, yet they had good Hozses. As though former blindness shold banish ensuing knowledge. Or because Adam and Eue, (who were the Parents of all Parents) were naked (saue for Figge leaues,) therefore we should refuse to weare clothing: this were wonderfull absurd. There is no arte, but the more a man wadeth into it, the more substantiall and intricate he shal finde it, and be forced to cry with Aristotle, *o ens ensium miserere mei*, the depth and end of arte is vnsearchable.

Now that all men may be the more willing to endeuor them,

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themselves to haue insight in this arte of dyeting, beholde what profit insueth thereby. First, there is no disease nor infirmitie in a Horse, especially within his heade or bodie, which be secrete and insene, and therefore most dangerous and mortall, but a man skillfull in this arte shall both discern it before it come to extremitie, and also recture it.

Thys maketh a Horse long winded, tough, harde, and stoute, insomuch that a poore Page of sixe or seauen pound price, well trayned and dyeted, will not onely tye, but also kill outright, a Courser worth a hundred pound, if he be fat and foule fedde: whereas if such a Courser were in good diet, he would rye twenty such Pages. Some peradventure will allowe of dyeting, but dislike the sport of hunting, for loke what contrarieties are in mens faces, the like may be in theyr fancies: therefore I say it is not necessary, that Hunting-horses onely be dyeted, but other Horses as well: yet must they haue extraordinary ryding, because in dyeting, exercise is as needfull as meate. But for such as neyther lone hunting, nor haue occasion to ride further then from market to market, they may sette theyr Horse to a bottle of hay, and giue him pease pulse. The reason why men vse theyr dyeted Horses to the hunting of the Hare, is because it is a swift chase, and a continuing sport: yet not without some stoppes and stales, in which a horse may take winde, and reuiue himselfe againe, which those from whom I learne mine experience, learne defaultes in the dogges, and sobbes for their Horse.

Moreouer, the cry of the dogges, is as pleasant to the horse as the man, and addeth to him both a courage to run, and a willingnes to continue his labour: whereas to gallop a Horse vp and downe the feldes after nothing, makes him weary of his labour, and willing to giue ouer ere hee haue in a manner done any thing. Thus much in defence of this arte which the ignorant condemne, and nowe to my purpose.

When you make choyse of a horse to frayne to hunting,

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as nere as you can, let him haue these properties, shapen, and vertues. First for his inward part, which is his mind, disposition, and mettall, let him be of nature gentle, louing, and familiar to the man. Let him not be disposed to dogged fullennesse, to strike or to bite: let him be of quick & lively mettall, but not hote nor drie, for they be neuer good, then for his outward shapen, thus if it may. Of colloures these be the best, Browne dapple bayes, Bright bayes, Dapple grapes, or White lyards, or blackes, so hee haue eyther white rache, white starre, or white soote. His head, if it be somewhat bigge, but not monstrous, so the chaule be thinne and wide, it is the better. A small prick eare, or if it be long and stand vp right like a fore, it is a good token of mettall and toughnes.

His fore-head would be broade, hauing as it were a ryding bunche in the midst like a Mare: for to be playne smoth faced, which we tearme Mare-faced, is if fauoured, and a signe of no induring spirite. His eye would be large and bright: his nostrelles very wide, for that is a token of long winde. If hee be bearded all vnder his chappes like a Goate, it is passing good, for that is a signe of great swiftnes and goodnes. In generall, all his head would be leane, for if it be ful and fat, doubtles the horse is dull and vnspiryt. His thropell or wind pipe, would be big to a mans feeling, and straight to his eye, for if when he raineth, it haue a bent like a bow, which we cal Cock-throped, it is very ill, and a signe of great straitnes of wind. For his lyms in generall, they would be big, cleane, flat, straight, and very shorte be, twixt ioynt and ioynt, especially between the pasterne & the hofe, for if he be long in that part, he must of force be weak there, and if he be weake footed, he cannot possibly endure any wette earth, yet some that be a little sickle hoght, proue very good. His body would be round and large, and his ribs wold stand a little outward. In brieft, the longer your horse is from the eare to the sterne of his taile, the better it is, so that his chiefeft length consist not in his chine, but in his binder

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hinder toyne, depth of foze-hand, and length of necke: for
otherwise, to be long backt, is a signe of weaknes. **Item** When
you haue gotten a horse as nere as you can to
these shapes, looke that before you trayne him to hunting,
he be at the least past foure yeeres old, and going on his fist,
and that he be well wayd, and lightly trauaild. This done,
you shall thus trayne and dyet him: Having taken him fro
grasse at Bartholmeiswilde or there abouts, (for then the
pride and strength of grasse is gone, and the flesh they get
after, is but vnfound and naught, being exceeding fatte, as
a horse that is sound must needes bee having run al som-
mer,) take him and sette him up in your stable, which sta-
ble must be made close and darke, yet with such windowes
and lights, as at your pleasure you may let in y^e fresh ayre,
and make it so coole and warme as you please: the reason
why it should be close and darke, is, that when your horse
hath endured a dayes labour or hunting, being set in a close
stable, as soone as he hath filld his belly, he will lye downe
and take his rest, as well on the day as night, which is as
wholsome as any meate he can eate: where if the stable be
open and lightfome, vnlesse he be an olde beaten horse, he
will not lye downe.

Item Let the plaunchers of your stable, be layde even and le-
uell, not as many do, hyer before then behind, which ma-
keth that your horses can neuer stand at ease, but resting
altogether vpon theyr hinder legges, prooue often lame be-
hind. Neyther can they lye but at much payne, which cau-
seth them seldome to take rest. Let the ground & your plan-
chers be of an equall height, that if your horse at any tyme
goe backward off your plaunchers, yet that he may stand e-
qually both before and behind. Let your staunger be made
close, with bozdes onely, and not lyned within with eyther
lyme or plaister, for the smell of lyme is suffocating and un-
wholsome, and plaister will yeeld great stoze of dust, which
is moze vnhealthfull. Let there be no mudde wall within
your stable, y^e your horse may reach vnto with his mouth,

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fo; by nature they wil couet to gnaw and eate them down, and nothing can be worse fo; a Hozse. Having sette your hozse (being very fatte and newe taken from the grasse) in such a stable, lay your hand vpon his side neere to his shoxt ribbes, and there you shall feele his fatnesse, which wil bee vnder your hand very soft and tender: which whē you feele, be you well assured all that fatte is naught, fo; beeing so loose and soft, the smallest trauaile that may be will melt it, and then being molten befoze it be hardened by good dyet, the outward fatte falleth into the hozses legges, & maketh him haue swolne legges, and lame neuer to be cured, which secrete but seto at this day vnderstand: and the inward fat which is within his stomack, bagge and guttes, putrifies, and breeds those diseases which kill the hozse out-right, though it be halfe a yeere, o; perhappes thre quarters of a yeere after. Insomuch that the owner, who hath neyther skill to discerne such a chaunce when it is hapned, no; arte to giue him any medicine to purge him of that grosse matter, sayth he dyed suddainly he knoweth not of what, when himselfe long befoze, had willingly giuen him his death, which mischiefe to auoyde, you shall vse this meane.

First fo; two o; thre dayes, you shall let your hozse stande in the stable vnclothed, and giue him nothing but wheate, straw and water, twice a day, morning and evening, being ledde thereunto in his keepers hand, til you see his doung (which at the first will be a darke blacke greene) be cleane changed to a palish yelow: then may you (not ha- uing befoze layd any curry combe on him, but onely rubbe him morning and evening with a hard wispe) bothe currie him, rubbe him, picke him, and dresse him, and also cloathe him in a single cloth made of sack-cloth, and let the surlin- gle be stopt round about with bigge soft wispes, as well fo; warmth as ease of the hozse.

Thys shall you doe enery morning very earely, as by ore of the clock, then put a small snaffle in his mouth, and lighting vpon his back, walk him a sayze fote pace to some sayze

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saye Riuer or rundle, being at least halfe a myle, and there water him, and so walke him home againe, and set him vp. that done, take a quarter of a pecke of Dates, and sift and dust them well in a small sieue, and then sweeping the Hanger cleane, giue them him, then put a sheafe of wheat straw well threshed into the Hacke, and putting downe his lytter vnder him, let him stand so till one of the clock in the after noone, at one of the clocke in the after noone come to him, and turne vp his cloth, and with a hartie wispe, rub downe his necke, face, buttocks and legges, then sift him two or three handfuls of Dates more, and so turning downe his cloth, let him stand till three a clocke, at which time come to him, and first put away his doone, then shake vp his litter, and after you haue vncloathed him, curry him and dresse him in this sort.

First, after you haue curried him all ouer with your curry combe, which raiseth vp the dust, then shall you with some dead horse taylor nailed to a stick, dust him, and strike away that which the curry combe hath rayse: then take a wispe of straw twetthen hard together, and with it rubbe him cleane ouer, especially his legges, which the more they be chaste, the better and more nymble will the horse be, then take a hayre cloth, and with it rubbe him ouer, for that will cleanse away the dust, and keepe his coate smooth & cleane. Then wette your hands, but not too much, and with them so wet, rubbe him all ouer, especially his face, which must chiefly be kept cleane: this rubbing him with your wette hands, will leaue vpon hym neuer a loose hayre, nor anie other filthy thing.

Then with a cleane cloth that is not dustie nor foule, though it be course, clense him all ouer, for it will make his coate shyne, insomuch that you shall almost discern your face therein: then looke about his eyes and if you see anie great hayres growing about the, eyther aboue or beneath, as all horses haue, pull them away, for they be perilous for a horses sight. Then take out his yarde, which of it selfe

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will gather much durt and filthines, and with your hande
clense it, then combe downe with a wet maine combe, his
mayne and taile, and so clothe him vp and stop him round,
then as you did before, take his backe, and vpon a gentle
foote pace, walke him forth to his water, and bring him
home againe, giuing him two or thre handfulls of well sit-
ted Dates, then if he haue no wheate strawe in his racke,
put him a little in, and then throwing downe his lytter, let
him so stand till it be eyght a clock at night, at which tyme
come to him, and after you haue turned vp his cloth, rubbe
him, and chaffe his legges, giue him a handfull or two of
Dates, and a fresh sheafe of wheate straw into his Rack,
and moze newe litter, and so let him rest till the next mor-
ning.

In this sort keepe him for the space of thre weekes or a
moneth, onely with wheate straw and Dates, putting
him to no further trauaile then the fetching of his water,
in which space, you shall see his belly will be cleane taken
vp, and he will shew himselfe comely and gaunt, and you
shall see his fatnesse moze firme, hard, and sad then it was
before at his first taking vp: which alwaies the harder it
is, in the better case is your horse, now, if your horse be
such a grosse feeding beast, that his fatnesse and purfinesse,
rather increaseth with this manner of keeping, then ought
at all diminisheth, as some horses, who will feede as soze
upon straw, as if they had hay and prouender, which we
call Kettie horses: or if you haue made promise for anie
match, so that you cannot well stay to take such long tyme
as in truely you should, or as arte would require, then to
infeame your horse the sooner, you shall vse during thys
first moneth, so to ryde out your horse every night, two
howers after sunne sette, & abide abroad with him thre
howers at the least, not exceeding foute pace, which we call
nightayrings.

And if this be done alongst some Riuers side, it is the
best, because the sharpe ayze which commeth from the wa-
ters,

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fers, is colde and pearcing, and neuer a one of these eueninges, but takes as much of a Horse as if he had endured a dayes hunting: wherefore I admonish all keepers, not to ayre their Horses in the night, but with great discretion, because it brings lowe, and weakens a Horse verie much. When you haue ayred your Horse thus and brought him in, let his legges be well chaste and rubb downe, and then giue him his Dates, and so let him rest till morning, not forgetting but alwaies when you haue brought in your Horse, to picke his fore-foete cleane, least any pible stones or grauell shoulde be gotte within the shoe, or worne into the hoofe.

After you haue spent your first month thus, onelie in taking vp his belly, and hardening his flesh, then shall you beginne to cleanse him in this sort. In steepe of Wheate, straw which before you gaue him, you shall giue him Hay; and the courser such hay is, the better it is (so it be sweete and well gotten) for the horse will not fede on it so grosse as otherwise he would: and a Horse will many time upon very sweete and fine Hay, eate so much that he will breake his winde. Hauing thus chaunged his strawe to Hay, you shall then adde vnto his Dates, Bzeade, which bzeade shall be thus made.

Take a strike of Beanes, two peckes of Wheate, and one pecke of Rye, grinde these together, sift them and knead them, with water and warme, and so bake them thorowly in great loaves, as a peck in a loafe; and after they are a day olde at the least, your Horse may fede on them, but not before. Some peradventure, that neyther loue thys sporte of hunting, nor make any care of a good Horse, will imagine this Bzeade for too coslie, and say that common Bakers Horse bzeade, (which is made of naught but Beanie and Wheate chysell, shall do as much good: but if they dyd knowe howe many incontinences is founde by thys common Horse-bzeade, they would (without doubt) alter therr opinions.

First

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First, the substance whereof it is made, is but bzanne or chissell, and this bzanne is nothing but the outmost shale or huske of the Cozne, the meale and strength whereof is taken away: now when y^e vertue is bereft, what remains but a drye haske thing, without eyther nutriment or spirite? And what can that I pray you preuaile with a horse that must endure extreame labour? When they kneade it with nothing but colde water, which makes it so heavy and sad, that it lyes in the stomacke of a Horse, and neyther turnes to good blood, nor any other nutriment, but onely to putrefaction, and grosse humors, which commonly come to the Anticor, consumption of the lunges, paine in the lyuer, the yellowes, and diuers other such like diseases, all which bee mortall.

Againe, Bzanne is extreame hote and drye, therefore the horse that shall much feede thereon, it will enflame his blood, scalde his stomacke, and breed in him many filthie diseases: as the scabbe, itch, or farcin and such like. Some againe will aske me, sith I disallowe this common Bzeade, why in the other bzeade I bidde them take Beanes, & not Pease? My answer is, because Beanes are a more strong and cleane fode then Pease, and lesse purllie, and the meale they make, is a great deale finer.

If they demand why I put in the Wheate, my answer is, because it is comfortable and full of spirite, it breedeth in a Horse lust, courage and liuelinesse. If so, what purpose the Rye, then so, this, because the two former graines bee of great strength, and altogether bynding, therefore I put in the Rye, which is altogether loosening and scowzing, that being ioynd with the former, it keepeth the Horse cole and in good temper in his body. Nowe why I kneade it with Barne, that is to make the bzeade light and fine, that it may be easie of digestion, and not lie too long in the Horses stomack.

Having such bzeade as this, and having taken awaie your Wheate strawe, you shall then alter your Horses exercise

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erise in this manner. Early in the morning, by five or six a clocke, after your Horse is best and trynd, lift three or foure handfulls of Dates cleane, and giue the him, which so soone as he hath eaten, then immediatly bziidle him vpp and tye him to the bare Kacke, then saddle him, and after he is saddled, throw his cloath ouer him, & so let him stande till the Houndes be ready to goe forth a hunting, at which tyme take his backe, but in any case no spurres on your heeles, but onely a switching rodde, and so goe forth with them, and spend that day in hunting, till three or foure of the clocke in the euening, provided alwaies that you gallop him not but onely thwart and crosse, from Wyll to Wyll, to make in with the dogges, exceeding not his trotte at any time: and this order see you daily obserue for a fortnight at the least.

When you haue thus spent the day and are come home, see that there be ready in your stable fresh litter enough, the sette him vpp, and tye him in his bziidle to the bare Kacke, and all to rubbe and chafe him, insomuch that if hee be eyther wette with sweate or any other thing, you leaue hym not till he be as dry as may be, then unsaddle him, rub his backe thorowly, & with all hast clothe him vp warme, and stoppe hym round with hard wispes: then picke his feete cleane and chafe his legges, and so let him stande on his bziidle a quarter of an houre, after which time come to him and giue him a handfull of Dates, & halfe so much Hemp-seede mingled together.

This Hemp-seede, is the most gentlest and easiest scowring that can be giuen to a Horse, the vertue whereof is this. If in the dayes hunting you haue eyther disolued any grosse humors in the Horse, (as labour wil alwaies do) or melted any of his grease, it will clense and bring it away from the Horse, as you shall perceiue the next morning by his doing, which you shold alwaies regard, and looke vnto very much, for it will be greasse and full of stinie matter.

Having thus giuen him Dates and Hemp-seede, bziidle him

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him again, and let him so stand halfe an houre, or an houre. After which tyme vnbidle him, and put into his Rache a little bottle of Hay, like a halfe-penny bottle in an Anne, and let him soe an houre or there abouts, eate his Hay, then geue him such a quantitie of Breade as you in discretion shall thinke fitte: neyther so much as you may cloy him and make him refuse it, nor so extream little that you ease his hunger nothing at all.

Then let him stande hauing Hay in his Rache, til nyne of the clocke at night, at which time come to him, and rub him well all ouer, then hauing faire water in the house, water him: then sift him foure or fve handfules of Dates, and mingle with them a good quantitie of Bread, and giue it him. When shaking his lytter about him, leaue him soe that night.

As soone as you come to him the next morning verie carely to dresse him, the first thing you doo looke what doing he hath made, if it be greasie, darke coloured, and foule, then it is a signe the Horse is foule within, full of glut and purssinesse: if it be well coloured, that is to say of a pale yellow hauing no grease in it, then is it a signe that your former dayes hunting did take nothing at all of him, but that his grease remaineth in his body vntwasted: wherefore the next day you may take the moze of him, yet not so much that you force him to gallop.

The second thing you looke vnto, must be whether he haue left any prouender in the Panger breaten or no, if he haue left any, then shall you sweepe it away and bidle him vp, giuing him no meate at all till night that he come from hunting, soe that dayes gentle exercise and fast, will gette him a stomacke, and make him eate his meate with lust and greedines.

If he haue eaten all cleane and left no prouender, then shall you giue him three or foure handfules of Dates, or els some Breade, (whether of them you please,) to eate whilst you are dresseing him.

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¶ Lastly, looke in the sticke what hay he hath left, if hee haue left neyther hay nor prouender, then the next nyght giue him the same quantity of hay, but a good deale more prouender, for it is a signe he had not befoze halfe enough. If he haue eaten vp all his hay yet left his prouender vneaten, (which is commonly the property of a great feeding horse,) then the next night giue him but halfe so much hay, and the same quantity of prouender as befoze, that not ha- uing hay enough to fill his belly, hee may be forced to eate his prouender or els fast: which if he doe one night or two, be sure he will not the third.

¶ Then dress him, saddle him, and haue him abroad, b- ring him in all poynts according to the manner afoze-sayd. ¶ Provided alwaies by the way, that during the time of this fort-night, you may euery morning, either befoze you goe out, or as you goe, water your horse, so that you suffer him not to drinke full so much as he would desire. Having spent this fort-night thus, the next fort-night following, you shall aduenture to gallop him a little after the dogges: but in any wise no meane out-right chase, but gently now and then for twenty or forty score, and no more without a tobbye, and let it be vpon an ouer-thwart ground, or meane plowed lands, or lay lands hie ridged.

¶ Moreover, let him galloppe so softly and leysurely as you can possiblie make him, first that he may thereby learne howe to vse his legges and body nimbly, secondly, that hee may strike his furred cleane without stumbling, and lastly, that he may haue knowledge and vnderstanding of his owne faulter if he chaunce to committe any, and thereby seeke to amende them.

¶ For any fault whatsoever he chaunceth to committe in gallopping vpon a deepe earth, in any wise you must not spurre hym, for if you doe, you shall vtterly spoyle him for euer being good hunter, the reason hereof is this: A young horse that hath neuer bene used to gallop on deapes, wil at the first be rashe and hasty, and put him selfe forth more

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Secretly then hee can possible continue, then wanting a lytle meake, he will snapper and stumble, or els wase slothfull, for any of which faulter if you spurre him, he will then through terroꝝ of the correction rushe so hastily forward without regard, that neyther understanding his erroꝝ, noꝝ knowing how to amend it, he will increase it: and so where he would stumble but once, peradventure stumble 3. times. Whereas if you haue no spurres to torment him with, but that he may take his owne leysure, and when he stumbleth, both see the occasion, and feele the paine thereof, which is twice so soze to him as to the man, and farre moze loth is the horse to fall then the man to haue him, he will become so cunning, that the deepe earth and the plaine meddowes will be all one to him: nay, in that he findeth his rider will let him take leysure and tyme thereon, he will rather couet the deepe then the playne, and for a surety, cunning prevailleth farre moze then speede on a deepe earth.

As for his pyet this fortnight, let it be in all things lyke the former fortnight: both the same meate, the same scowring, and the same times duely obserued. Powe after these two fortnights are thus passed, which with y former month makes iust too monthes, you shal the perceiuing your horse to be still fat and soule, which you shall vnderstand both by the thichnesse of his rybbe, by the grosseesse of his leshe or flankke, (which will be full and thicke in your hande) and also by his chaule, which you shall feele both fat and full of little knots at the roote of his tongue which stoppeth his wynde, put him to greater extremity: that is to say, you shall then hunt moze soundly, following the dogges at the heeles, yet with such discretion, that you put not your horse to aboue a thre quarters speede, for feare you ouer-toyle him, or make hym gyne duet before he knoweth what hee doth. The first day you hunt him in thys sorte, (thoughe which extraordinary toyle he cannot chuse but sweate much outwardly, which wasteth his outward grease, and by his

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inward beate, dissolve the glut and filth which cloyeth his guttes and stomache) being come home, and having sette him vp in the stable, let hym be exceedingly rubbd, chaff and made dry, then if you gyue him no scowring that night, it shall not matter, but the next morning so sone as the Sun is vp, having kept your Horse fasting an howre, then gyue him this scowring.

Take Rosemary and let it be chopt very small, then take a dysh of swete Butter, and worke the Rosemary and it well together, then make good round pellets thereof and put them into your Horses mouth, and make him swallow them: so done put on his bridle, and being wel clothed and stopt round, both with his owne cloth and a single blanket, take his backe and walke him forth into some close or field, for halfe an houre or little more: then bzing him in and tye hym vp, and you shall perceiue within an houre after or thereabouts, he will grow to be exceedingly sick, but haue you no feare at all, for it is an excellent signe. When you see him so sicke, be sure to haue a warme Pashie readie, made with water and Wheate-meale, Paulte, or Branne, no more then shall collour the water, & gyue it him to drinke. As soone as he hath drinke, gyue hym Hay into his rack, and so let him stand all that day and night, beeing sure that you prouender him soundly both with bread and Dates.

This kynde of scowring, though there be a number of other scowrings which hereafter I will sette you downe, yet I haue alwaies found it of most vertue and profit. It purgeth the Horse of all manner of glut, foulenesse and bad humors.

If his grease haue beene molten a moneth before, it wil bzing it away in his dung in great aboundance, to the admiration of those which hath not seene the like before, whereas if it should remaine, it were eyther certain death, or if nature were so strong to expell it, it woulde breake out into some filthy disease. The next day after this scowring thus giuen, take your Horse forth on hunting, yet in anie

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wise neither put him to gallop nor any straine, but onely trotte him after the dogges that he may take the ayre, gette him a stomacke, and recouer such lust & courage, that looke what you did that daie you put him to extremitee, hee will doe twice so much the next time you shall thereunto constrain him.

In this sort twice a fortnight, for two fortnights together, should I haue you hunt your Horse thorowly after the dogges, leauing no chase vnrinne, and then resting him a day after, vse him according to the manner aforesaide: and the other daies let him but play and sport himselfe after the dogges, as well to acquaint him with the spozte, as to encrease his winde and keepe him in bzeath. Some will demaunde, since I would haue a horse thus heated after the dogges thrice in a fortnight, why it may not as well be done without dogges in some plaine Heddwye, Moor, or fielde, where a man may galloppe him till hee sweate, as much or as little as one would.

I aunswere, it is not so good for diuers respects: first, when a Horse is heated after the dogges, he hath choyce of many earthes to runne vpon, one while he gallops vpon deepe plowed landes, another while vpon plaine Pastures or Heddwyes, one while vpon lay lands that haue hie ridges and deepe furrowes, another while vpon beaten hye-waies or common tracts: which change of earth, bringes a Horse to cunning speede, nimblenes, and toughnes.

Secondly, the heate a Horse taketh after the dogges, he taketh kindly and in good sort, so if the dogges runne a myle, without default, stoppe, stay, or double, it is verie much: nay, you shall haue them in twelue score, fixe score, and lesse, make stops and defaults, all which giue vnto your horse new bzeath, strength and courage, so that hee will be more willing to run, then you wil be to haue him: whereas if you shold giue him his heate all in a maine chase, it wold be both wearisome, painful, and vntwholsome to the Horse, so suddaine heates are alwaies perrilous, and in steede of incou-

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incouraging your horse to take pleasure in his galloppe and to increase in toughnes, you shal discourage him, and make him faint and tye: and peradventure vnlesse hee be verie cleane, hazard the breaking of his winde.

Thirdly, the cry of the dogges is pleasant vnto the horse, and he will of himselfe couet to follow them beeing in full cry. And lastlie, the seeing of other Horses to skope and gallop with him, will be an encouragement, and an encreasing of your Horses willingnes. Now by that time this thyrd Month is thus spent, your horse will be cleane in his bodie, wel winded, and in good strength, so that you shal both haue an insight what hee is able to performe, and also adiudge rightly of his truth, which when you are acertaind of, then you may according as your fancie & discretion serues you, eyther hunt him priuately, or match him for some great wager publiquely.

If you doe match him for any great wager, and thereby doe ouer-match him, though no body can be blamed but your owne folly or fortune, yet since there be many helpes in matching which may much auaille, I wil as neere as I can, briefly set them down. First vnderstand, it is not good to let your horse ride any match til he be past 6. yerres olde, and ful 7. for till then he cometh not to his full strength, growth and perfection. Secondly note, that according as your horses disposition is, so make your match, or els wilfully be a loser: wherfore if you find him dead slow, that is of little speede, yet wonderfull true & tough, then make your match to follow the dogs so long as you can, as till 3. or 4. of the clock, that in that space you may with earnest riding, and hauing good tryers to keepe your aduersarie within his law, which commonly is a horse length or two, or as you agree, so foile the horse that rydes against you, that whe you come to run the Wild-goose chase, you may haue as much speede as he, which if you perceiue and know your Horse to be true, if then you lose, impute the faulte eyther to bad riding, or to a false iudgement in your horses disposition.

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Also in thys match, gette your lawe in the Wild-goose chase, which is most vsually twelue scoze to bee twentie scoze, that if your aduersary chaunce to haue moze speede then you, yet with your truth and toughnes, you may recover him: for that Horse that lets another ouer-runne hym twenty scoze at the first in a wild-goose chase, it is pyttie he should euer be hunter.

If you find your Horse to be wonderfull arrand swift, yet not so tough that hee will endure to toyle out a dayes work with extremity, then woulde I aduise you, not to make your match to hunt the Hare after the dogges, but rather to runne trayne sents made with a Catte, in which strong sente a dogge will seldome be at defaulte, and the longer you conclude such traynes, to be the better for you. Also the shorther lawe you make for the winning or loosing the match, the better hope you shall haue of winning, and withall, see you conclude to haue the leading of the first trayne, all which when you haue agreed vppon, then chusing such earth as your Horse may shew his speede vppon, and hauing the swiftest and best sented dogs you can gette, gyuing them as much space befoze you as you can, trye if you can winne the match with a winde, of which if you sayle, then is your match in great doubt, if your aduersary be tough.

Wherefoze seeing that your speede sayles, then loyter after, and keepe your Horse as fresh as you can, that coming to the Wild-goose chase, taking the leading, see if with flyppes and turnes you can soyle him that rydes against you. In which flyppes, the cunning of the Horseman must as much auayle as the goodnes of the horse: and for that those flyppes shew both a ready Horse, and an artificiall Ryder, I will teache you heere how to do them.

The Wild-goose chase being started, in which the hindmost Horse is bound to follow the foremost, and you hauing the leading, hold a hard hand of your Horse, and make hym gallop softly at great ease, insomuch, that perceiuing your aduersary

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aduersarie strue to take the leading from you, suffer him to come so nere you, that his Horses head may wel nye touch your Horses buttocke, which when you see, clappe your left spurres in your horses side, and wheele him suddainlie halfe about on your right hand, and then take him bp againe, till such time that he be come to you againe: thus may you doe of eyther hand which you will, and in neuer a one of these turnes, but you shall throtw him that rides against you, at least twenty or thirtie yardes behind you, so that whilst you ride at your ease, he shal be forst continually to come bp to you vpon the spurres, which must wearie the best Horse in the world.

If your Horse be both swift and tough, yet thicke winded, that is that he cannot runne long with a winde, but if he want staies or sobbes, that he will fainte and yeeld, then your best play is, vtterlie to refuse the Wild-goose chase, and onelie to make your triall after the dogges, tho such tryals be the longer in making. These necessarie helpes in matching being duly considered, and hauing made your match with good discretion, providing alwaies to haue a moneth for the keeping of your Horse, you shall then thus order and diet him.

First, beholding your horse to be lustie and full of lyfe, hauing a cheerefull countenaunce, willing to play in your hand, and perceiuing by your former labour, that hee is in reasonable case for ordinarie hunting, yet not so verie pure and cleane as he should be for a match, for the least imperfection that may be in his bodie, is the losse of the wager, and for a man to keepe him in y^e temper all the yeere, were but too costlie, and to little purpose, sith a man may alwaies in a monethes space, (if he be any thing cleane) make him fitte for a match: then for the first weeke, feede him most what vpon that breade before prescribed, and let hym haue Dates but now and then for change of meate, yet let him haue such store of them both, that he may alwaies haue the one or the other lying in the danger before him. If hauing

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fedde him in the morning, you finde any at noone, sweepe it away, and giue it to some other Horse, and giue him fresh, so likewise doe either at euening or night, or at other times. For this first weeke and the seconde, looke that you hunte your Horse very sore, and giue him strong scowzings: of which scowzings, sith there be diuers of sundry natures and operations, I will befoze I goe any further, sette them downe together with theyr vertues, wishing you to apply them thereafter, least in mistaking of them as manie doe, you rather hurte then profite your Horse.

Therefore first, as touching these two scowzings befoze mentioned, the one of Hemp-seede, the other Rosemary and butter. These two are of all the easiest, for they search nothing of themselves, but onely purge away such matter as is befoze disolued. As they purge the body, so they perfume the head, open the pypes, and make cleere passage for wind, therefore they be the best for fat horses.

There is another, which is Carlike stamp and lapt in rowles of Butter, and so giuen to the Horse: this scowzing onely purgeth the head, breaketh fleame, and preserues a Horse from any disease that cometh of colde: therefore it is to be gyuen to a Horse that is eyther thicke winded, or subiect to take cold. Butter and Saunders mingled together and made in pellets, is of the same vertue that this is, and worketh the same effect, onely it is of more strength and force. Then is there Sallet-oyle and Milke mingled together, and so luke-warme to be giuen to a Horse, this purgeth the stomacke & entrailes of all grosse matter, and molten grease, therefore it is good for a fatte horse. Also some vse to giue this scowzing to a Horse that is newe taken from grasse, as soone as hee is brought into the house. Also there is Sallet-oyle and Muscadine to be gyuen together, this is of the same vertue that Sallet-oyle and Milke is, save that it is some-what more comfortable, for as it purgeth, so it strengtheneth, therefore it is to be giuen to a sicke and weake Horse.

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If you giue a Horse Musterd-seede in his prouender, it is very good, for though it clenseth the stomake little or nothing, yet it purgeth the heade exceedingly: therefore to be vsed to the same Horses you vse Butter and Carlike.

Lastly, and the chiefeest scowzing of all, is this. Take the leaues of Bore, and dry them at the fire till you may crush them in peeces, then mingle with them Wymstone beaten to powder, and gyue it your Horse in his prouender, yet very discretly, as by little and little at once, leaue your Horse take a loathe at it, and so refuse it. This purgeth the head, stomacke and entrailes, of all manner of filthines, leauing nothing that is vnsound or vncleane: it cureth the cold, it killeth the wormes, grubbes, or bots in a Horse, and it neuer abateth, but increaseth courage & fleshy. Therefore it is to be giuen eyther to foule Horse or cleane Horse, but chifely to the cleane Horse, because it will preserve hym from any foulness.

Thus haue I sette you downe sundry scowzings, with theyr natures, vse them accoꝝdingly, and you shall perceiue their vertues. A fortnight of your monethes keeping being spent in sound hunting, as is aforesaid, in which I woulde wishe you to haue a certaine knowledge of your Horses goodnesse, and hauing vsed such scowzings as you finde to be fittest for the state of your Horses body, which when you perceiue to leaue their working, and that there comes nothing from your Horse but cleane excrementes, without grease or filthines, then may you be certaine and wel assured, that your Horse is cleane within, sounde, and without any manner of imperfection, eyther of winde or disease.

Then shall you the second fortnight, endeavour to continue the aforesaid cleannes: and to augment his strength, courage, and abilitie, you shall for this fortnight, make him Breaue in thys manner. Take of Beanes a strike, of Barleymeale two pecks, of Wheate two peckes, and of Rye two peckes.

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All these being ground together and finelic sifted, let it be knoden with new Ale, the Barne and all being beaten together in the fatte. If you put the whites of Egges into it, it will be the better, and the moze wholesome for the horses winde. These being well knoden together, let them soe an houre or thereabouts, lye in the kneading tubbe, that it may haue time to swell: then let it be wrought vp and baked in great loanes.

With this Bzeade and with Dates, see that you feede your Horse extreamely, even so much as hee will eate. As for his exercise let it be thus: foure or fve times in a weeke, let him goe forth on hunting, yet in any case let him not gallop, especially to straine himselfe aboue twice a week at the most. If he be such a kettie horse that you perceiue hee feedeth too fast, and that you feare he will were purse, then may you once or twice a weeke, about foure a clocke in the euening, after you haue trotted after the Houndes all day, sending your Houndes home, bzeake into a mayne chase with your Horse, and so giue him a good sounde sweate, which so soone as you haue giuen, then taking him vp both in good lust and courage, walke him softly vp and downe, sometimes trotting, sometimes racking, till you haue cold him well, and then carrie him home and sette him vp in the stable.

In this wise exercise your Horse till it be within three dayes of your match, during which thre daies, let your Horse take his rest, saue that you may if you will, walke him forth to gette him a stomacke if it faile him, as it is likelie it will: because for those thre dayes, you must night and day watch with him, making him to eate all the meate he eates, out of your hand. And when he hath eaten a little, offer him a little dish full of water to drinke, and then giue him more bzeade, then offer him more water, and in this manner feede him till he be full. Then let him take his rest and lye downe, and alwaies when he riseth do the like, and in this sorte feede him till his match day: provided alwaies that

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that you let hym haue Hay in his Macker, and let hym be ledde to the ffield, bequeathing the rest to God, and good fortune.

CHAP. 4.

The secretes and arte of trayning, and dyeting the Horse for a course: which we commonly call running Horses.



The difference betwene the Hunting-horse befoze mentioned, and the Horse for a course is great, therefore the arte of moze esteeme, and the secretes moze woorthye disclosing. The first, (which is the Hunting-horse) hath his vertue, consisting in long and wearie toyle, this other in quicknes of speede and suddaine furie. And as the one requireth a whole day for his tryall, so this other in comparison, must dispatch in a moment. For the choyce of your running Horse, it nothing differeth from your hunting, saue that you may dispence with sundry faults in this Horse for a course, which may not be tollerable in a Hunting-horse, as for example. If your Horse be long and losely made, that is, not so short and closely knit together as a Hunting horse should be, yet for a course he may be excellent, and in short races shew great swiftnes. Also if hee be small lymde and weakely ioynted, although these faults I utterly disallowe, and mislike, yet shall you find many Horses of a wonderful speede, to entertaine these infirmities.

Nowe, when you haue a Horse, whose shape, countenance, and demeanure, promiseth assurance of great swiftnesse, and you addicted onely to that pleasure or exercise, in this sort shall you trayne and bring him thereunto. First being faire and fatte taken from the grasse, or bought in the Market, see that in all poynts you diet, dresse and order him,

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him, as is befoze prescribed for your Hunting-horse & two first moneths, onely let his exercise not be thereafter, but in this manner.

Euery morning and euening, ride him into some sayze Meddow, Hoze or Heath, and there for halfe an howze, gallop him gently vpon the hand, euen so softly as you can possibly make him sette downe his fete: but if hee be so furious, that he will not gallop at his ease, but with too great vehemencie, then shall you make him gallop tenne yardes, then trotte as much, and in this sort gallopping one hile and trotting another, exercise him, till hee vnderstanding your minde, fall of himselfe to a gentle, light, and easie kind of gallop: which attained to, practise him therein for two monethes, not by any meanes putting him to matter of force, or extremitie, nor euer suffering him to vnderstande his owne speede: but that all he doth, he may do with lust, courage and strength, still pressing and striving to do more the he doth. The benefit of this exercise is this: the ground being so plaine, smoth, hard & firme, without eyther feare of stumbling, or doubt of too great toyle, and your labour so moderate, your Horse shall learne a true nimble stroke, and withall, so couche his body thereunto, that when you shall neuer so little force him, he will launch out himselfe in such wonderfull manner, that what strength and nature may possibly bring to passe, arte shall assist in the highest degree that may be.

Whereas, if you should exercise him vpon ouerthwarts and deepe groundes, first as the toyle woulde be so wearisome, that for want of ease, he would rather loyter then encrease in swiftnes, so would the vncertaintie, and vneuenesse of the earth so alter and breake his stroke, that not finding meanes to lay his body to his length, or to launch out his legges to the aduantage of great speede, hee shall be made to frame himselfe to a short idle gallop, which albeit he may be able long to endure, yet will it be so slowe, that it will breede little profit for a swift course. Some may make

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answer vnto mee. and say : that soasmuch as I instruct them vpon the plainest groundes, not to excede the slowest ga'lop that may be, that thereby I shall as wel wonte my Horse to idlenes and to a short stroke , as if I did exercise him on the deepest osethwarts.

My reply is this : vpon the faire plaine grounds, galloping my Horse at this ease, if at any time I list (as manie times it must be done) to make him spring into some good round speed, I shall both find the ground so fit for the purpose, and my Horses willingnes so great , that the more I offer, the more he shall desire : where on the other parte, if vpon osethwarts I shall offer it, neyther will the ground serue, vnlesse a man will wilfully breake his neck, nor long can the Horses strength endure it, be hee of neuer so great ability. Hauing trained your horse in this sort euening and morning, for the space of two Moneths, keeping him in good hunting dyet, and finding his speede and forwardnes to encrease, as there is no doubt but it wil, then being at the least sixe yerres old, you may aduenture to course him more thorowly. And if eyther pleasure or necessity vrges you, eyther runne bell course, or wager. If you doe make any matche, haue great respect to the nature & propertie of your Horse, for if you excede his ability, there is no doubt but you shall loose wilfully : therfore in this manner regard it. If your Horse be quick, hote and firie, then is it impossible he should be tough, hard and durable, wherefore for him, the shorter, harder and plainer your course is, a great deale the better. Yet if it haue as we tearme the, either inwithes, vpwithes or downwithes, that is, either running within the side of a hil, climbing vp a hil, or descending down a hil, it much auaileth, as wel for recovery of his wind, as the maintenaunce of his strength and courage. For a hote Horse that runnes of an euen leuell, vnlesse he be exceedingly strait helde in, will not onely spende himselfe too outragiously, but also runne hymselfe out of winde wilfully, which once too farre spent, is in a course very hardly recovered : wheras if he
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haue eyther descent oꝝ clymbing, nature teacheth him as well to be his owne fauourer, as arte in his Ryder to bee his gouernour. If your hōse be still and heauy of himselfe, slow, starting, alwaies rather crauing, then oft of frāe will offering, such Hōses I say be tough, strong, and durable, oꝝ els foꝝ nothing but a Colliers coale-sack profitable, wher foꝝe foꝝ such Hōses, the long, deepe, and tedious course is most available, because what want of speede loseth, trueth and toughnes may recouer. Having made a match, be alwaies well aduised to reserue a moneth at the least to dyet and make your Hōse fit in: nay, if he haue not been befoꝝe in dyet foꝝ a course, if you reserue sixe weekes it shal be better, because a hōse newly entred into so strickt a dyet, will foꝝ the first foꝝtnight mourne, and fall away exceedingly, that a moneth will be little enough to recouer his strength, and bꝝing him to absolute perfection: wherfoꝝe foꝝ his dyet and keeping, let it be in this manner.

First looke vpon him, and as nēre as you can by hys doing, thicknes of his ribbe, cleannes of his chaule, and oꝝther externall parts, iudge in what temper and state hys body standeth, and howe farre he is eyther out of case oꝝ in case, foꝝ the running of a course. Some Hōses will runne best when they be hie and full of fleshe, which is the worst and least to be trusted: others when they be but in indifferent case, and somewhat poꝝe to looke vpon, which is y best, and most to be esteemed: of which of these kindes your Hōse is of, your experience in his trayning must giue you knowledge. As foꝝ them both they haue but one manner of dyet, saue that you must haue this care, if hee that runneth hie be poꝝe, then must you in his dyet pamper him, and get him into lust and strength, making him to endure no moꝝe labour then you are foꝝced vnto foꝝ pꝛeseruation of his wind: and let your strongest scowꝝing be a swēte mash of Maulte, which as it scowꝝeth, so it strengthneth and comforteth, to him you may spare sweats and night aꝝzings, oꝝ any other thing that abateth his strength oꝝ fleshe.

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If that horse which runneth best loine and poise, be yet and fatte, then to him must you vse the contrary meane, which meane I will expresse in a larger manner, shewing the true arte of dyeting in him, because hee craveth all the helpes that may be: wishing you to vse the same manner to all running Horses of what nature soeuer, onely reseruing to your discretion, matters of extremity.

Having therefore made your match, and taken such sufficient time as in good discretion shall be requisite, enter well into the consideration of the state of your Horses bodie, which finding to be strong, full of lust, and couragious, through his great fatnes: yet by that meane so purke, kettie, and thicke winded, that he cannot shew that wonderful speed and goodnes which otherwise he would demonstrate, thus enter him into his dyet. First next his skinne, lay a faire linnen sheete, because Horses naturally loue to bee sweetly kept, and the more neate they are, the more proude and pleasing to themselves: next the sheete, lay a blankette or two, and ouer them a housing cloth of Canvas or sackcloth, binde these close before your Horses breast, and then gyrd them on with a Sursingle, stopping it rounde about with little wispes.

Thys done, let your stable wherein hee standeth, bee made darke, close and warme, hauing continually great store of lytter lying about him, the reason for these fore mentioned things is this. First for the linnen sheete, as it is neate and pleasing to the Horse, so it carrieth this commodity, when nature shall so vehemently arise in the beast, as what through his extreame fatnesse, vnnatural warme keeping, and continuall rest, hee shall, (as many times he will) bzeake into great sweats, insomuch as when you come to him, you shall find him all of a water, the linnen being next his skinne, etien as the force of nature shall leaue his working, so will the linnen dry, and be no further anoyance: whereas if the wollen shoulde lye next his skynne, it would not onely force him to sweat vnnaturally, but

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but also faulter and continue his sweates, till it turne to faintnesse, and then as the sweates proceeding of naturall causes, strengtheneth, comfozteth, and maketh cleane the body, so those beeing forced, weakeneth, bulleth, and maketh fainte euery part and member.

For the many clothes before prescribed, they are for two causes: first, to be a helpe to nature, and an occasion now and then to sweate as hee sleepeth or takes his rest, if he be extreame foule, and most abundantly full of grosse humors: for otherwise the selfe sweates will not chaunce. And this manner of dissolving these humors, is most naturall and wholesome. The second cause is, a Horse beeing pestered and as it were loaden with many clothes, when he shall come to be stript naked and eased of them, will finde himselfe so light, nimble and deliuer, that in his course hee will shew the uttermost abilitie he can possible. Again, being kept so warme in his clothes, when hee is naked, the cold ayre will be so pearcing, that whereas otherwise a course of three or foure myle, would thrust him into an extreame fainte sweate, by this meane, such a course shall but maintaine a naturall heate without sweate or faintnesse.

For the darknes of the stable, I haue rehearsed a reason in the former Chapter, therefore in this place I will yeelde no other but this: because the Horse shall not distinguish the day from the night, but being kept darke, take his rest in both. My reason for the much lytter I would haue hym continually stand vpon, is this. First, because it will defend him from the colde dampnes of the earth, which is wonderfull vniwholsome. Secondly, because hee shall not detain and holde his vyne longer in his bladder then willingly nature would, which if he haue lytter vnder him, hee will not do, but if he want, vndoubtedly hee will: because naturally Horses will refuse to pisse vpon the bare plaustrers.

Lastly, because it will occasion him to lye downe and take his rest, when otherwise he would not: and hee that will

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will expect his Horse should take great toyle abzoade, must prouide that he may rest at home. These foresayd reasons being well considered, you shall consequently see that the Hanger wherein your Horse feedeth, be kept sweete and cleane, without dust, filth, or any other excrement of uncleannesse.

Also haue regard that his Back be cleane, without cobwebbes or other anoyance, and that there be not any Hindwall neere him to bite or gnaw vppon. For his ordinarie meate in his Racke, it shall be nothing but Wheate straw well threshed, giuen by a sheafe at once, morning and evening: and thus much for these generall things, now for other particuler matters, they shall ensue in order.

First, when you come to your Horse in the morning, (which would be if he be a very fatte Horse, an houre or two before day, if leane, not before sunne-rise, if neyther fatte nor leane, then after day, and before sunne-rise) put your hande vnder his clothes, and seele about his flanke and rybbes, whether he be wette or dry, that is, whether he haue sweat that nyght in his clothes or no, if you finde he haue and is not fully dry, then leaue him, and let him rest vntill such tyme as naturally he dry of hymselfe. If he be dry ere you come, or haue not sweat that night, then see that his clothes be well gyrt about him, and take a Bydle and Snaffle, the Snaffle beeing washt eyther in Beere or Ale, and hauing byyled him, leade him forth in your hand to the height of some Wyll: and there walke him vpp and downe for the space of an houre or more, not by any means pulling or compelling him to leade, but suffering him to goe how and wich way he list.

If he offer to stande still, stand you still with him, if he offer to goe, goe you, if he couet to lye downe, doe not hinder him, but in all you can further him thereunto, and with the bydle (if he cannot) helpe him to tumble ouer and ouer. If he be desirous to play, run vp and down, and skope with him in your hand: and thus in all things follow his mind,

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that he may vnderstand he cometh abroad, not to do your will, but his own, if he be stoned, lead him where some other Horse hath dunged before, and let hym smell thereto, which will presently make him to dung himselfe, by which meanes you may empty his belly at your pleasure. After you haue thus waited an houre or little more, leade him home againe and set him vp, this we call ayzing of a Horse, the reason and profit whereof followeth.

To a fatte Horse that is ayzed before day (through the sharpnes of the ayze, cold dew, and discomfort by want of day or sunne-shine,) it abateth his flesh, and dryeth vp purines, it refresheth him if he be dull, and causeth courage: it getteth him a stomacke, it greatly increaseth his wind, and addes a great desire vnto him to runne and scope. If he bee leane, and ayzed in the pleasantnes of the morning & fayre sunne-shine, it prouoketh pleasure, and maketh a Horse proude in himselfe: by reason whereof his strength (which want of flesh decayeth) is the sooner recovered. For as ayzing before day diminisheth flesh, so this augmenteth, it keepeth him from lothing his meate, so that you can hardlye clog him, but his stomacke will be ready to receiue meate as oft as you offer it him: which is the chiefeest thing to be regarded in a running Horse, because they will ordinarilie take such loathings to their meate, & they will refuse what euer you make proffer of, and is no way to be remedied but by ayzing: this kinde of ayzing helpeth the Horses winde, and giues him desire to endure laboꝝ.

If your Horse be in good state of body, neyther too fatte nor too leane, then the ayzing him after day and before sunne rise, shall keepe him in that state, and neither abate nor increase his fatnesse, but onely help his wind, preserve his stomacke, and make him willing to endure his course the better. Being ayzed and sette vp, after his legs haue been well rubbd and chased, vnbzidle him, and giue him the quantity of a penny wheaten loafe, or as your discretion shall rule you, (so in these quantities your owne witte must be your gouernour)

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uerneur) of that breade which is last prescribed for your Hunting-horse in the former Chapter, which as sone as he hath eaten, leaue him sweet Wheat-straw in his rack, shut vp your stable windowes and the doore, and let him rest till it be twelue or one of the clocke in the afternoone, at which time, after you haue put away his dung & made your stable cleane, vnclothe him, and dresse him as is before expressed in the former Chapter, and then clothe him vp again as he was before: hauing due regard, that during the tyme he is naked, you let him not stand still, but be working or doing somewhat about him: for whilst a Horse doth eyther sturre himselfe, or hath his keeper labouring about him, so long the Horse will neuer take cold.

When you haue finished your dressing, leade him out in your hand to the water, and let him drinke his fill. Now for that there is great diuersitie in waters, as namely some smal some strong, some feeding, some scowring, I wil shew you which water is for which Horse. First for the fat horse the smallest water is best, as that whose spring issueth from the Rocke, and runneth vpon stone or peble, which to the eye is pure and cleere as Christall. For the leane Horse the strongest water is good, as that which runneth from some dunghill, or that which issueth from some common sewer, so it be refined and sweetned by his course of running, or the Kiner into which is cast much garbidge, blood, or other excrementes.

For the Horse that is in good state of body, as neyther too fatte nor too leane, a meane betwene these would doe well, as the standing pond water, which is fedde by a fresh spring, or that which issueth from eyther chaulke or lyme stone: for that water which I tearme small, as in dede it nourisheth little, it altogether scowreth and clenseth both the body and raynes, it preserveth a Horse from the stone, and helpeth paine in the kydneyes: yet is it to the taste both vnpleasant and vncomforable. Those waters I cal strong, are hynding, pleasant, comforable, and full of nutriment,

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yet beeing taken excessively, bræde many badde tmozs, as fluxe of badde blood, head-ache, dimmesse of sight, and great purfinesse.

Those waters which are a meane betwæne these two extremities, are the best, and most wholsome, therefore to be had most in vse, and yother two put as phisicke helps in time of neede onely. And thus much touching waters particularly, now in generall thus. The lesse water your Horse drinketh, the better, so that nature throught too much brought be not inflamed: for by drinking you may kil your Horse, by want you can neuer hurt him. And sith I am thus farre entred into the treatise of water, I will in generall shew the discommodities that grow, by letting your Horse drinke vnadvisedly.

First, if befoze you course your Horse, you let him drink, in his course you shall not onely hazard the breaking of his winde, but also assuredly endaunger the incoording or hurting him. Besides, in such a case, hee can neyther shewe speede, trueeth, nor any goodnes. If after he hath coust and is hote, you let him drinke, you shall eyther founder him in hys bodie, (which is a mortall disease,) or els so suddainlie coole his grease, that it will clappe to his hart, and cloy him so, as eyther hee will die instantly, or els consume and waste away in short time after: which manner of death, vnskillfull Horsemen attribute to guiltlesse diseases, therefore in such a case, there is no other remedy but strong scowzings & comfortable washes.

If after you haue coust your Horse, and rested him two or thre howres, you then in the house gyue him colde water, you shall so force him to quier and shake, that hee will be in daunger of a feuer or worse infirmitie: which shaking, if at any time you see your Horse vse, immediatly take his backe, and trotte him lype and schene till hee bee warme, or els with a good rodde in the stable, chase him till he leaue trembling. And thus much for the discommoditie of water.

Now

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Now to retorne backe to my purpose, after your Horse hath drunke and is sette by againe, his legges beeing well chaff and rubb, let him stand halfe an houre vpon his bydle, which time being expired, gyue him the like quantitie of bzeade as you did in the morning: or if you find he eateth his bzead with no good appetite, you may giue him five or sixe handfuls of Dates, well dusted and sifted in a fine sieue, suffering him so to rest till five of the clocke in the evening. At five of the clock come to him, put away his doing with your foote, and giue him of bzead or Dates, whic, you find he hath most minde vnto, as you shall perceiue, by offering him first a little of the one, and then of the other, such lyke quantitie as is before prescribed: vppon which let him rest till it be two or thre houres within darke night, at which tyme bydle him vppe, and leade him forth to ayze, dooing in all poynts as you did in the morning, saue that as in the morning you leade him to the height of a Hyll, so in the evening, you must leade him vnto the valley neere the edge of some running Ryuer, where he may receiue the ayze of the colde water, which is sharpe and pearcing, working many good effects in your Horse. Thys manner of ayzing is for the fatte Horse.

The leane Horse would be ayzed halfe an houre or an houre before Sunne sette. The Horse who is in good state of body, would be ayzed after Sunne sette, and before day part. The reasons for which, are before dylated. Nowe after you haue brought your Horse in from ayzing, and haue chafed his legges well, giue him the former quantitie of bzead, and so let him rest till the next morning, obseruing to spende all the next day in euery poynt like this. It may be objected to mee by some of our stricke keepers, as I knowe dyuers of that mynde, that thys manner of dyet is too grosse, and that it will rather nourishe then any way diminish glutte, fatte, and pursinelle: yet when they shall with good iudgement consider the want of May, and the extremity of his carellie and late ayzings, and way them

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in equall ballance with his swode, they shall finde it no deale at all too much.

Having therefore spent two dayes in this sort, the thyrde morning in stedde of ayzing him, leade him in his cloathes to the place appointed for his course, where when you come to the stake let him smell vnto it, and if he will (as manie will couet) let him rubbe himselfe thereon, and so leade him to the place of starte, observing to leade him with great leysure & care, forcing him as much as you can, both to dounge and stale. If all the way you leade him he refuse to stale, then being come to the place of start, vnloose his suringle, and breake all the wispes vpon the ground vnder his belly, then by whistling gently with your mouth, procure him to stale, which vndoubtly he wil do instantly, if he haue not pist immediatly before. When he hath pist, vnbind his clothes, and thrust them back with your hand euen to his buttocks, and so gyrd on your saddle: then doe your selfe pist in your Horses mouth, which will geue him occasion to worke and ryde with pleasure, and so gette vp into the saddle.

In which when you are seated, let some person for that purpose appointed, (who hauing a spare Horse to carry your Horses clothes after him,) stryppes the clothes from his buttocks, of which when he is disburdened, saye and gently start hym in his course, and make him runne it ouer couragiously and speedily. When you are come to the ende of your course, turne your Horse gently about, and bring hym to the stake, where let him a little pause and smell a while, to giue him vnderstanding that there is the preferred end of hys labour, to which knowledge hee will attaine in short space. That done, gallop him gently as may bee, to meete the man who bringeth hys clothes, which presently throw vpon him, and gyrd them with the suringle, then leaping vpon hys backe, pace him gently home to the stable. Where when you haue sette him vp, let his legges and body be well rubb, but no cloth remoued, then stop the suringle round about with great wispes, and so being tyed in hys

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hys bzidle to the Racke, and hauing good stoze of lytter vnder him, let him stande thre holwes, or two houres and a halfe at the least, at the ende of which time come vnto him and vnbzidle him, making him eate out of your hande two or thre handfuls of Wheate eares, of that kind of Wheate which we call Dollard Wheate, because it is without aunds, that is, not bearded.

When hee hath eaten them, offer him a Pache luke warme, made of ground Paulte and water, being both swete and strong, which when he hath drunke off, depart from him, and let him rest. At one or two of the clocke in the after noone, come vnto him, and if hee be thorswe dy, and the sweat hard baked vppon his hayze, let him be vnclothed, curried, rubbd, and trimd, and so clothed vp againe warme as he was befoze, giuing him a good quantitie of bread to eate, and so that day no water at all, because hys Pache must serue in stedde of it, and a Horse for a course, is neuer to drinke but once in twenty foure holwes. Whys done, let him rest till within an holwe of sunne sette, at which time leade him forth to ayze for two causes, the one because considering his course in the morning, which was full of toyle and labour, it is necessary that in his ayzing he take some pleasure, least wonted altogether to things vncomfortable, his courage decay, and he grow dull and vnspitue: secondly, that you may haue great respect to hys dung, and whether he voyde any grease or no, which if hee doth, then may you be well assured of his extreame foulness, and also vnderstand, that your last course dyd your Horse great profit.

Hauing ended your ayzing and sette him vppe, gyue him both Bread and sweet Wheate straw, letting him rest, and as you spent these thre dayes, so spende your first fortnight, at the end whereof, you shall come to haue almost an absolute knowledge touching the state of your Horses body, if you will be circumspect and dilligent, as an excellent keeper ought to be.

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If you perceiue by this fortnights spending, that your Horse is reasonably cleane within, sounde, strong, and desirous to endure his course, yet through some little purlines and straitnesse of winde, what his harte in willingnesse would performe, want of abilitie hindereth, then in his second fortnights keepe, you shall thus helpe it.

First let him haue Wheate straw in his Racke as hee had befoze, also obserue the same howzes for his ayyings, the same time for his feedinges, and the same manner of dressing and watring him as in the former fortnight: onely you shall alter hys foode in this manner. When you giue him bread, let it not be the Breade mencioned befoze, but bake hym a batch in this sort.

Take of fine Datemeale well dzyed, two peckes, of Beanes one pecke, of Wheate a pecke, and of Rye a peck, let these be ground altogether, and well bouted through a boulding cloth, kneade thys meale with nothing but newe Barne and the whites of Egges, putting therto a pounce and a halfe of sweet Butter y^e hath not bene potted. These beeing well wrought and laboured together, let it be thoroughly baked in great loaves. Thys breade is more hartie and strong then the other, yet it doth not cloy and feede so sore as the other doth. It is quicke of digestion, openeth a Horses pypes, and increaseth wind.

Also during thys fortnight, when you bring your horse from ayying, you shall gyue him hys Dates washt in thys manner. Take two peckes of the best whyte Dates, and let them lye in the sunne for the space of an howze or more, which done, lay them betweene two cleane clothes, and with a couple of stikes let them be thoroughly batted, then fanne away the bulles from the Dates, which your bating will dzye off, and take the whites of a dozen or twentie Egges, and in those whites wash your Dates, which beeing thoroughly washt, dzye them agayne in the sunne, and gyue them to your Horse according as your discretion pleaseeth.

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Of all foodes belonging to a running Horse, thys is the lightest, finest, and most excellent for hys wind. You may also if you please, (finding your Horse grosse and kettie) in the morning before you ayze him, giue him a new laid egge or two rawe at hys mouth, which is very soueraigne for a foule Horse, because it scowzeth the stomacke, and procureth long wind.

During thys fortnight, let your Horse after enery two dayes rest, haue a course, yet in all, not aboue thre courses that may be soze in dede, and the rest in a playing manner, not exceeding a good round gallop. After euery course let hym haue a sweet Washe, because that will clense and scowze away all such filthines as shall by his coursing bee dissolued. If your Horse be eyther so old that you dare not well aduenture to course him so oft as you would, for feare of decaying hys courage, or renewing of former straynes, which might bring hym to lamenes: or if the weather bee such that you cannot course in it, or there be any other impediment to hinder that exercise, which should bring your Horse to perfection, and neuerthelesse, you are both compelled to holde your wager, and also find your Horse in no good temper, you shall then to bring hym to perfectnesse, gyue hym a sweate in his clothes in the stable after thys manner.

First you shall stryppe hym naked, then take a blanket, and warme it hote against the fire, foulding it in many fouldes: thys blanket thus heated, wrape rounde about your Horses bodie next hys hart, pynning the same verie close and strayte, then lay vpon him two or thre other blankets, and two or thre good thick Couerlets, gyt these about hym with a Suringle, and make them fast and close before hys brest, then stoppe the Suringle rounde about with great wispes of strawe, and lay him good store of lytter vnder hym vppe to the bellie. In thys maner let him stande a quarter of an howze, your stable beeing made so close and warme as is possible.

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If in that space he beginne not to sweat, lay some more clothes vpon him: if all that do no good, then take him forth of the stable, and leape vpon his back, trotting him in some faire Court or Close, til he begin to sweat, and then set him vp again, and lay a blanket or two more vpon him. In this manner let him sweat for an houre, or an houre & a halfe, during which time stand by him, and with a cleane cloth, wipe away the sweat from his face and necke. When hee hath sweate sufficiently, you shall coole him by little and little, as first taking away one cloth, and then within halfe a quarter of an houre another: and so one after one, til you haue lightned him of diuers, hauing great regarde to haue some keeper with you, who with wispes and clothes, may all the while rub his face, his neck, his belly, and flankes, till with his rubbing and the abating of his clothes, he become to be as dry as euer he was.

When he is thus dyed, and clothed againe after his vsuall manner, giue him a sweet Pasthe, and all the day after, feede him well with breade. These manner of sweates be the onely meanes that may be, to bring an extream fat Horse to cleannesse, and the hye way to bring a leane horse to such poverty, that he will hardly be able to goe. As these sweats be violent, and of great force, so to a fat Horse that hath strength to endure them, they adde such lightnes, agilitie and pleasure, that they be wonderfull profitable: one of these sweates, doth take as soze of a Horse as three courses, therefore the seldomer to be vsed, and the greater care to be taken in vsing them.

If your Horse in this fortnight (beeing vnacquainted with dyet, or being inwardly hote of himselfe) shal proue so costive or bound in his body, that he can either hardly dung, or dunge more hard then you would haue him, which is a great signe of vnsoundnes, and sicknes to ensue: then to remedy that impediment, and prevent daunger to come, you shall when you bring him from ayzing, giue him hys Dates, wash in strong Ale, the Ale being no more but

drynd

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Daynd from them. This kind of fode is coole and loose-
ning, it is strong and hartie, yet doth a little increase pur-
nes, therefore more fitte for the leane horse then the fatte,
yet in time of neede convenient for both.

If this washt meate preuaile not, but that his collicke-
nelle continueth, then it shall be necessary for you, to geue
him that scowring of Butter and Barlike, mencioned in
the Chapter of hunting Horses, which assuredly will loosen
any Horse, yet but in a reasonable sort neither. And with-
all, as it maketh solible the body, so it purgeth the head of
impuritie, and increaseth wind. Yet beware you scour not
your Horse too much, for as to be too extreame collicke, is an
euill signe of sickness, so to be too much loosened, is a signe of
weakenes, therefore keepe him in an indifferent temper ra-
ther hard then too soft, so the colour of his dunge be good,
which is pale and white, not redde and hie coloured. And
thus much for this second fortnight.

Nowe for this last fortnight, which is all you haue to
keepe him in before you runne your wager, as I sayd be-
fore, so shall you now observe the same holmes for ayzing,
the same times for feeding and dressing him, as is before
mencioned: onely his water you shall giue at no certaine
time, but alwaies when you feede him, after hee hath eaten
a little, giue him a dishfull of water, and then let him eate
again, and then a little more water: and in this manner
let him haue his meate and water together, but haue care
that hee haue no more water then to quench thirst, not to
glut his greedie nature.

For this fortnight, you shall let him haue no Wheate-
straw, nor any other thing els in his Racke, and for his
heade you shall prouide a musell of Leather, or Canuas,
made like a bagge to come ouer his mouth, with two holes
before his nostrils for to receiue his winde, which beeing
made fast at the toppe of his heade, it will keepe him from
eating his lytter, gnawing the Rack, Hanger, or Walles
about him, and your selfe shall be assured, he eateth nothing

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but what commeth from your owne hands. Into this must sell you shal put thre or foure times euery day, Annysseedes finely beaten into powder, for your Horse to smell vpon, and now and then to licke on with his tongue, which is both wholesome, pleasant, and increaseth wind.

For thys fortnight you shall not by any meanes suffer him to eate in the Manger, because it may vsually be foule and vncleane, although you rubbe it neuer so soze, but provide to haue a cleane boule, which you may your selfe diligently keepe neate and swete, neyther put all the meate he shall eate at one tyme into the boule, for feare of cloying his eye, and so consequently his stomacke, but put it in by little and little at once. Let his meate for this fortnight, bee the bread last prescribed, and Dates washt in the whites of Egges. Course him in this fortnight as in y former, so you be sure he may haue two whole dayes to rest in before hee runne for the wager.

Also the last course you gyue him, let it be in his clothes, and let him not errede a false gallop: nay if hee halfe gallop, halfe trotte, it shall not be amisse, but profitable, for the more gently you vse him that day, the more willing he will be the next time to accomplish your desire. The first thing you giue him to eate after euery course, let it be a handfull or two of Wheate eares, and a little Musterdseed sprinkled vpon them, to purge his head, and occasion him to neese, which is very soueraine.

If in this fortnight hee shall dzy inwardly, or growe sickly, and that you find washt meate preuaileth not to remedie him, then you shall not by any meanes gyue hym any scowzing, because whatsoeuer entreth into the stomacke and scowzeth downward, beeing compounded (as it must be) of thinges in some sorte contrary to nature, must of force weaken and draw lowe your Horse, and then you shall want sufficient time to gette him into his former lust and courage againe: but you shall minister vnto hym a glyster of Sallet oyle, Mylke, and the decoction of Malloes,

and trayning vp of Horses.

lowes, thys wyll drawe hys bodie into good temper, and both coole and comfort him.

There be some keepers which I knowe, that in such a case as this, will gyue theyr Horse a handfull or tyme of thraught Rye, or if it be at the tyme of the yeere, thre or foure handfule of forrage, which is the younge graine blades of Wheate or Rye, being sprung halfe a fote aboue y^e ground. I disallow of neyther of these, though for myne owne part I haue little vsed them: therefore I referre the same to the discretion of them, which shall haue occasion to imploy them.

In thys fortnight, I woulde not haue you gyue your Horse any sweat in his clothes in the stable, vnlesse it be at the beginning thereof, for feare least you thereby draw him to greater weakenesse then you can recouer. During thys fortnight, you shall not let your Horse eate any crustes of Bread, as well to auoyd filthinesse, as for that they be very hard of digestion.

Nowe lastly, as touching the day in which your Horse must runne for your wager, thus shall you vse him. First the night before, you shall gyue him but a very little supper, so that he may bee passing empty in the morning, on which morning haue hym out, and aye him an houre or two before day, taking great care that hee emptie himselfe thorowly whilst he is abroade, then bring him in, and after you haue well rubd all his foure legges, and annoynted them thorowly, cyther with Peates-foote oyle, Treane oyle, Shæpes-foote oyle, or Lynsæde-oyle, all which be the most excellentest oyles that may be for a horse, especiallie the two last. Then gyue him this foode, take a good bigge pennie white loafe, and cutte the same all out into toastes, and toastte them against the fire, then steape them in Muscadine, and lay them betweene hote clothes, and beeing layde before the fire, dry them againe, and so gyue them to your Horse.

These be so pleasant and comfortable, that your Horses emptines

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emptines, (as he must be wonderfull emptie when hee goeth to his course) shall little agrieue him. If you haue not this ready to giue him, if then you giue him halfe a peck of fine Matemeale well dyled, it shal be as good, for though it be not so pleasant, yet bring so light a foode as it is, it will both comfort his stomacke, and be soone digested. When he hath eaten this, put on his Husell, giue him great stoe of lytter, and vnloose his suringle, that his clothes may hang loose about him, and so let him stand to take his rest, till the houre in which he must be ledde forth to runne his wager, not suffering any man to come within your stable, for feare of disquieting your Horse.

When the houre is come in which you must lead him out, gyrd on his clothes handsomlie, bridle him vp, and then take your mouth full of strong Vineger, and spyzt it into your Horses nostrils, the strength whereof will search and open his pypes, making them apt for the receit of winde. Thys doone, leade him to the race, and when you come at the end thereof where you must vncloth him, hauing the Vineger carried after you, do the like there, & so bequeath him and your selfe to God, and good fortune, Che sera sera.

FINIS.



BIBLIOTHECA BODLEIANA

DIE ET NOCTE